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Accord on Seas Is Reported Near

International Seabed Authority Would Regulate Mining Activity

By Paul Lewis

GENEVA, Aug. 29 (NYT) — After six years of arduous negotiation, representatives of virtually all the nations of the world appeared today for a historic treaty that will regulate their use of the oceans and of its riches, which the United Nations has already declared "the common heritage of mankind."

At the end of the ninth session of the UN Law of the Sea Conference, which began its deliberations in 1974, leading delegates said they had made enough progress on the most difficult issues to be reasonably sure of agreement on the final text of a treaty at their concluding session, which will be held next March, probably in New York.

Calling it "a happy day," chief U.S. negotiator Elliot Richardson

said "it is now all but certain" that the text of a convention on the law of the sea will be ready for signature in 1981. "Historians looking back on this session of the conference," he went on, are likely to see it as "the most significant single development of the rule of law since the founding of the United Nations itself."

"It's been a very successful meeting and I'm pretty confident we will get an agreement next spring now," commented the conference chairman, Ambassador Shirley Amerasinghe of Sri Lanka.

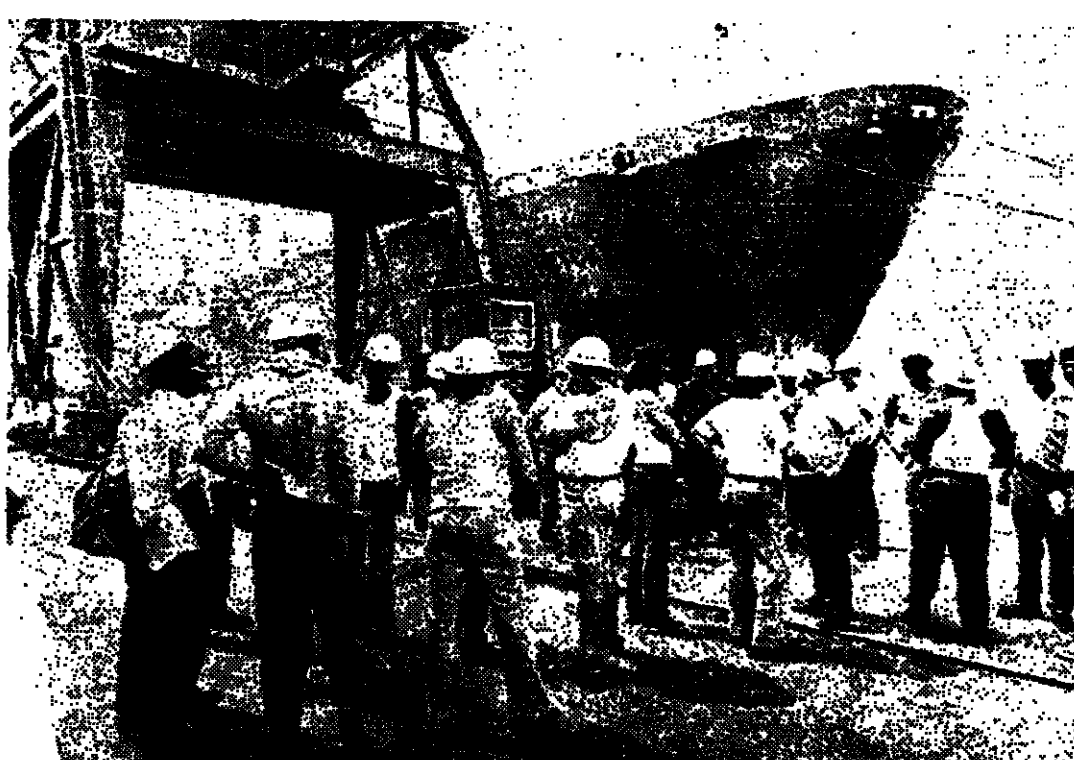
Rich-Poor Compromise

The centerpiece of the emerging treaty is a complicated compromise between rich and poor nations that effectively splits the profits from mining the rich mineral deposits, which lie on the ocean floor in the form of nodules of metallic ore, between the private mining companies and the world community.

But the new treaty also promises to create a vast new codified body of international maritime law, some of whose principal features include:

- Recognition that countries have an exclusive right to all the oil, natural gas, fish and other riches found within a distance of 200 miles from their coastlines, although in certain circumstances they may have to share these with landlocked countries without access to the sea.
- Established rights of free passage and overflight for all nations through the straits and archipelagos of the world.
- An obligation on all treaty signatories to curb the pollution of the oceans both by their vessels and from their own shores.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



SHOW OF SOLIDARITY — Longshoremen in Dundalk, Maryland, waiting to hear from their union Thursday to see if they will unload a Polish ship docked at port near Baltimore. The union decided to boycott Polish ships — the cargo was not unloaded — in support of Polish strikers.

150 Cubans Seize Jet In a Bid to Flee Peru

LIMA, Aug. 29 (UPI) — More than 150 Cuban refugees, unhappy with living conditions in Peru, took over a Braniff DC-8 plane at Lima International Airport today and demanded to be flown to Miami.

The Cubans, two of whom were shot and slightly wounded by police, took 15 passengers and three flight attendants hostage, but later released two passengers and the crew members, officials said.

[The Peruvian government dropped an earlier plan to evict the refugees by force, but took a step that bars any possibility of their entry into the United States, Reuters reported. It declared the Cubans hijackers, a label that automatically prevents them from obtaining U.S. visas. The news agency said 162 Cubans were aboard the plane.]

A Braniff spokesman said passengers had just begun to board the plane when the Cubans broke through the security checkpoint. Police said that when the Cubans congregated at the airport they gave officials the impression they were there to meet relatives.

There were unconfirmed reports

that Peruvian authorities were preparing an L-1011 Tristar of the government-owned Aeroperu airline to take the hijackers and dozens of other Cuban refugees who were at the terminal to the United States.

Airport officials said two Cuban men were wounded by police gunfire before boarding the plane, which had made a stop en route from Rio de Janeiro to Los Angeles.

Premier on Scene

Premier Manuel Ulloa was at the airport directing negotiations with the hijackers through Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara, who boarded the plane shortly after the takeover. Mr. Ulloa was in contact with U.S. Ambassador Harry Shuldsman, who also was at the airport. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said Mr. Shuldsman had an open line to the embassy and the State Department in Washington.

The plane was towed away from the main terminal area while negotiations went on. Peruvian police said the refugees were part of a group of 740 who arrived from Cuba a few months ago. An official said they "apparently are part of the group of refugees who stormed the Peruvian Embassy in Havana."

Several members of the group that boarded the plane said they could not find work in Peru. In Washington, State Department officials said the Cubans, who are not eligible for U.S. refugee status because they have been resettled in Peru, would be arrested on arrival if they came to the United States.

There is no anti-hijacking agreement between the United States and Peru.

Syrians Kill 5 in Group

DAMASCUS, Aug. 29 (UPI) — The police and security forces have killed five members of the banned Muslim Brotherhood in raids in Damascus and in the central Syrian town of Homs, confiscating large quantities of arms and ammunition, the state radio said yesterday.

The government has allotted

\$11.2 billion for military spending in fiscal 1981, beginning April 1, a 9.7-percent increase over the current year. In addition, the Defense Administration Agency said it will seek \$199 million, up 17 percent over fiscal 1980, to support U.S. forces stationed in Japan.

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system, which was partially unearthed in the 1860s by the archaeologist Charles Warren only to be later covered by debris, may even have been used at the time of David's victory over the Canaanites.

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INSIDE U.S. Indicators Up

The U.S. index of leading economic indicators rose a record 4.6 percent in July, the Commerce Department reports, in another indication that the country is starting to recover from the recession. Page 11.

Weekend

Director John Boorman reintroduces the King Arthur legend with a humorous Merlin — part trickster, part prophet — in his next film "Knights," now being shot near Dublin. Page 7W.

Japan Speeds Up 5-Year Program To Boost Military

TOKYO, Aug. 29 (UPI) — The Japanese Defense Agency yesterday announced a speeded up military program aimed at complying with a U.S. request to help offset what is seen as a growing Soviet threat in the Far East by completing the current five-year program a year ahead of schedule.

The accelerated program features construction of 10 naval ships, including a missile frigate and a submarine, and the purchase of long-range transport planes from the United States, defense officials said. They said the total tonnage of new vessels is more than double that for the current year.

Six C-130 transport planes developed by Lockheed will also be purchased for the Air Self-Defense Force, the officials said. The Ground Self-Defense Force will acquire 80 tanks, 10 sets of short-range surface-to-air missiles and in-sat for the first time 49 sets of mobile ground-to-air missiles, they said.

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As Walkouts Spread

Polish Accord Near, Strike Leader Says

From Agency Dispatches
GDANSK, Poland, Aug. 29 — The leader of the strikes engulfing most of Poland said tonight that a key dispute over free trade unions was nearly settled and "we see the finish," despite reports that the strikes continued to spread.

Details of the reported settlement were not announced but the formula apparently was based on the strikers' recognition of the Communist Party's leading role in Poland and the respect of Poland's Eastern bloc allies in exchange for the right to independent trade unions.

But strike leader Lech Walesa, who made the announcement, cautioned that the government may yet raise last-minute objections, or renege on the terms later. But as he boycotted factory delegates, he was buoyant and, for the moment, exuding confidence.

"Point No. 1 [the demand for free trade unions] has been settled 90 percent," Mr. Walesa said. "It does not mean that the settlement may not be overturned, but we are going forward. We are making progress."

"We've begun to understand one another," he said. "This is the finish. We see the finish."

One Holdout

The Gdansk strike committee said earlier it had reached a tentative agreement on the union issue with all members of the government negotiating team except its chief, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski.

The conference hall at the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk, the Baltic port where the strikes began 16 days ago, erupted into an uproar of cheers and applause as Mr. Walesa told delegates from 500 factories that they were close to winning their main demand — the first independent trade unions in the East bloc.

The break in what had been a stalemate over the union issue came after the strikes now involving an estimated more than 350,000 workers were reported to have spread to the coal mines of Silesia. That was viewed as potentially the most crippling blow to the government and the economy since the labor unrest began to unfold.

The reported walkout by some 20,000 coal miners was embarrassing to the regime because Communist Party chief Edward Giersek, himself a former coal miner, came up through the party ranks in Silesia, which was considered his political stronghold. In addition, Poland depends heavily on coal for its energy needs.

Great Danger

"The coal mines are the heart of Poland's industrial strength," one analyst said. "If the coal miners are out in force, it may mean the government no longer has the power to resist the strikes. And then the danger will be greater than ever, but from the East, the Soviet Union."

The government had appeared reluctant to face the workers' demand for a "direct answer" on the trade union issue. Despite a number of other concessions, the government reportedly had been unwilling to

compromise the key demand, proposing reform of the existing trade union structure instead.

Strikers here also said police began stopping trucks carrying food to the estimated 10,000 workers occupying the shipyards.

In Warsaw, one of 11 prominent dissidents held by police was charged with "anti-state" activities, dissident sources said. No details were available of the charges against Ludwik Dor, editor of the dissident newspaper Glor (Voice) and a member of the Committee for Social Self-Defense which has provided strike information to foreign reporters. Government sources hinted that dissident leaders Jack Kuron and Adam Michnik might be charged later.

Public transport, essential in this nation that depends on buses, trams

and trains to get people to work, halted in at least 11 major cities, affecting more than 3 million Poles, according to unofficial estimates.

Strike sources here said they represent more than 300,000 workers in 627 enterprises in the northern industrial region alone and it appeared that hundreds of thousands of workers were out elsewhere.

Food Shortages

In Szczecin, on the Baltic coast nearly 130 miles west of Gdansk near East Germany, serious shortages and a fledgling black market in food were reported, caused by the crisis.

The Polish Communist Party newspaper Trybuna Ludu earlier today issued a strong statement of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Brezhnev Criticizes U.S. Nuclear Switch

By Dusko Doder

MOSCOW, Aug. 29 (WP) — Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev asserted today that the Carter administration's new nuclear policy is "extremely dangerous," and he underscored Russia's readiness to open immediate talks on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Mr. Brezhnev spoke with contempt about U.S. retaliatory measures undertaken after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. "So what," he said in a nationally televised speech.

He said the Russians had managed to hold "very successful" Olympic Games, that they had been able to buy wheat and technology from other Western countries, and that his recent meetings with the leaders of France and West Germany had convincingly demonstrated the failure of U.S. efforts to isolate the Soviet Union.

Mr. Brezhnev underscored Moscow's full commitment to Afghanistan's Soviet-backed regime, saying that "none should have any doubts about it." And he pointedly warned Pakistan about the activities of Afghan "counterrevolutionaries" on Pakistani soil.

No Mention of Poland

But the Soviet leader avoided all references to the unrest in Poland as he outlined the main points of Soviet foreign policy. The omission was in line with Kremlin efforts to eschew public comments on the volatile conflict between the Polish government and striking workers.

Mr. Brezhnev appeared strong and vigorous as he addressed the 60th anniversary celebration of Kazakhstan in Alma-Ata, the capital of that central Asian republic. It was his first foreign policy speech since last June, but Western diplomats said it contained no signals of any shift in the Soviet position on key international issues.

The main focus of his remarks was nuclear weapons, and his speech appeared to be aimed at West European capitals rather than Washington. Mr. Brezhnev voiced concern about NATO's "U.S.-imposed" decision to deploy 572 medium-range U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe by 1983.

Referring to his earlier proposal for negotiations on the missiles, Mr. Brezhnev said: "From the leaders of the Western powers we expect a reply to our proposals. We are ready for concrete deeds, and we expect the same from them."

U.S. 'Deludes People'

He coupled this remark with denunciation of President Carter's new policy of limited nuclear war, which Mr. Brezhnev described as "the talk which has nothing to do with reality and which only deludes people."

That policy, he continued, is "extremely dangerous" for the world. He said it is hard to imagine that it is being advanced by the "government which has signed the agreement with the Soviet Union on the prevention of nuclear war."

U.S. makers of foreign policy, he said, "do not see or do not want to see historic changes in the world [and] the new balance of forces." He said the United States will not be able to again dominate the international scene "by saber rattling," adding, "One should believe that sooner or later the U.S. leaders will come to such a conclusion."

Mr. Brezhnev's position on Afghanistan echoed his first public statement after the intervention last December. He said the Soviet troops would leave as soon as the reasons for their going into Afghanistan ceased to exist — that is, when all resistance to the Kabul government was eliminated.

Threats Described

Mr. Brezhnev said the threat to the Kabul government continues to exist and that the "services of China, just as those of Pakistan, are being zealously used" by U.S. imperialists who seek to stifle "the Afghan revolution" and turn that country into one "threatening the Soviet Union."

There were no phrases that used to be standard in Soviet pronouncements about the need to improve ties between the two superpowers. Analysts noted that Mr. Brezhnev made no mention of strategic arms limitation talks.

His tone was sober, and he concluded that the international situation "is not an easy one." But he asserted that the main goal must be to prevent "the flywheel of the arms race from picking up a new and quite dangerous speed."

U.K. Study: Smokers' Smoke Is More Toxic to Nonsmokers

LONDON, Aug. 29 (UPI) — A new study shows that a nonsmoker inhaling the curling wisp of smoke from the burning end of a low-tar cigarette receives a proportionately stronger dose of tar and nicotine than the smoker himself.

The 186-page annual report issued yesterday by the Laboratory of the Government Chemist, which covers laboratory work on everything from fraudulent documents to oil pollution, mentions experiments yielding "new evidence on the hazards of smoking."

That section deals with "mainstream" smoke — inhaled by the person actually smoking the cigarette — and "sidestream" smoke, which drifts away from the cigarette's lit end.

A smoker with a low-tar cigarette inhales in the mainstream smoke only the tar and nicotine of a low-tar cigarette, the report said, but the person nearby who is subjected to the sidestream from that same cigarette whiffs smoke that is as strong in tar and nicotine as the smoke from a middle-tar cigarette.

The government chemist said that the experiments were the first to show the relationship between the length of the cigarette butt and the kind of smoke it yields. The tests showed that the shorter the butt, the more tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide it produces.

There is no anti-hijacking agreement between the United States and Peru.

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system, which was partially unearthed in the 1860s by the archaeologist Charles Warren only to be later covered by debris, may even have been used at the time of David's victory over the Canaanites.

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Interviewed at the four acres of excavations, which overlook Arab villages built in much the same way as the Israelite houses that once dotted the hillsides, Mr. Ariel said that evidence found during the first three years of the five-year project might force historians to redraw their maps drastically.

The municipal government encouraged the excavations after six neighborhood children died in landslides of falling debris while hunting for souvenirs in an area strewn with the garbage of the ages.

"Despite all the controversy surrounding Jerusalem, the dig and the scientific research are continuing with the cooperation of the neighboring Arab community," Mr. Shiloh said.

Expert climbers and engineers were needed, Mr. Shiloh said, to explore the labyrinthine 160-foot-long tunnel system that led from inside the ancient walled city to its only natural water source, a spring at the foot of the slope.

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Bangladesh Gets French Aid for Nuclear Plant

PARIS, Aug. 29 (Reuters) — France and Bangladesh today signed an agreement under which France will provide technological and financial aid for the construction of a 125-megawatt nuclear power plant in northern Bangladesh.

The agreement was concluded after talks between French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman, who arrived in Paris earlier today for the first official visit to France by a Bangladeshi head of state.

The nuclear power station will be Bangladesh's first.

Bangladesh, which also hopes to construct a research reactor, has signed the nuclear nonproliferation treaty and is publicly committed to the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Bangladesh hopes to raise a total of \$400 million from France and other Western nations to finance the power plant.

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IFT/Robert Plant

Seoul Twists Censure Into Praise, U.S. Says

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (NYT) — The United States accused South Korean authorities yesterday of manipulating newspapers so that the press would give the false impression of American support.

Testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asia, Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, delivered the harshest public rebuke to date of the new government headed by former Gen. Chun Doo Hwan, who will be sworn in as president Monday.

"We are deeply concerned with the trend of political developments," Mr. Holbrooke said. "One of our largest concerns has been the distortions of American policy positions by the Korean leadership in recent months."

Sea-Use Pact Seems Near

(Continued from Page 1)

rational seabed authority, which will regulate deep-sea mining. This seabed authority will both license private deep-sea mining outside any country's 200-mile economic zone and also mine some sites on its own account. Private companies applying for a mining license must furnish the authority with a prospectus and also the necessary mining technology. Profits made by the seabed authority as well as the taxes it will receive from private mining companies are to be given to the UN to aid poor countries.

\$1-Billion Loan

To get the seabed authority started in the mining business, the industrial countries also have agreed to lend it \$1 billion to finance the exploitation of its first mine.

This outline agreement on deep-sea mining, delegates say, represents a political compromise between many of those developing countries that originally wanted all the seabed's riches used exclusively for development aid and the big mining companies and their governments, which argued that existing international law permits deep-sea mining for private profit.

However, even this emerging treaty still contains a number of serious weaknesses, in the view of some conference delegates, which could prejudice its final adoption next year, despite all the official optimism displayed today.

In the first place, sluggish economic growth throughout the world and slumping metal prices mean that deep-sea mining is no longer likely to provide the bonanza of riches private mining companies and the developing world once hoped for.

At the same time, existing mineral producers, particularly in the developing world, fear that deep-sea mining will cut into their own already meager earnings, although seabed authority is supposed only to authorize enough mines to meet 60 percent of incremental world demand for nickel, manganese and cobalt, the principal minerals found on the ocean floor.

He said it was "not compatible" with being treaty partners for Korea, an authority to manipulate the press so that "public statements by officials, including the president of the United States, are misrepresented to the Korean people."

Suppression Decried

Ever since Gen. Chun assumed power in May the United States has publicly and privately expressed unhappiness with his suppression of political leaders, including Kim Dae Jung, who is on trial on a charge of sedition.

But almost daily, officials assert, the Korean press has been barred from printing such comments; instead, it has only published U.S. statements that, taken out of context, seem to support the government.

As an example of this "distortion," one official said that William Gleysteen Jr., the U.S. ambassador to Seoul, was returning to South Korea with a roughly worded letter from President Carter to Gen. Chun expressing U.S. concern that the Koreans live up to previous promises to liberalize their society. But a Seoul radio broadcast that reported Mr. Gleysteen's return also said that as the result of "long discussions" in Washington the United States "will support Gen. Chun."

Officials said there was some discussion here of ordering both Mr. Gleysteen and Gen. John Wickham, the commander of U.S. forces in Korea, to stay in Washington. But it was decided that it was important to have both senior officials in South Korea to be able to bring as much influence as possible to bear directly on the situation.

Muskie Aide Dispatched

As for the trial of Mr. Kim, Mr. Holbrooke said that Secretary of State Edmund Muskie was so concerned that he sent Jeffrey Smith, an assistant legal adviser, to Seoul to monitor the trial and report to Washington on its legality. Mr. Holbrooke repeated the department's contention that the charges against Mr. Kim seem "far-fetched."

"If Kim Dae Jung is convicted and was in a position to come to the United States, he would be welcome here," he said.

Mr. Holbrooke said that despite the concern over the political situation in South Korea, the United States still remains committed to that country's security. He refused to discuss whether the United States would ever use that alliance as a point of pressure on Seoul.

Chun Plans Amnesty

SEOUL, Aug. 29 (Reuters) — South Korea will release more than 1,100 criminals from prison to mark Gen. Chun's inauguration, the Justice Ministry announced today.

Included in the amnesty are prisoners aged 60 or older and pregnant women. Excluded are murderers, robbers and pro-Communist dissidents and other political opponents.

Justice Minister Oh Tack Keun said those to be released, all good-conduct prisoners and including 153 juvenile delinquents, are expected to participate in building a "democratic welfare state," a term much used by Gen. Chun.



Debris is accumulating near the main entrance to the University of Vincennes as the campus is razed.

Vincennes Campus, Legacy of 1968, Is Demolished

PARIS, Aug. 29 (IHT) — Protected by policemen and watchdogs, the graffiti-covered buildings and walls of the University of Vincennes are being demolished this week. The school is being moved to Saint-Denis, north of Paris.

The university, built in the summer of 1968 in the Bois de Vincennes in eastern Paris, was a product of the reforms that followed the student and worker

protests that had brought France to a standstill that spring.

It came to be known for its unorthodox teaching methods, its liberal admissions program, and its academic achievements in urbanism and social studies. However, it was also considered a stronghold of radical groups and was hit by drug problems, criminal violence and charges of racism. Many of its students were foreign-born.

Two years ago, the French government decided to move the university to Saint-Denis after Paris city officials refused to extend its lease, citing plans to return the land to recreational use and to decentralize the University of Paris system, of which the school is part.

This summer, while the new campus was being completed, several architects offered proposals for preserving the 40,000-

square-meter complex as an example of high-quality, durable prefabricated construction.

The French minister of universities, Alice Saunier-Seïte, who has been a frequent critic of the school, promised yesterday that "the pedagogical experience of Vincennes will continue" at Saint-Denis, including the admission of students who did not complete high school.

20 Arab States Adopt Plan to Combat Crime

By Charles Wallace

GORAYA-OWL, Somalia, Aug. 29 (UPI) — The Somali government has presented what it calls evidence of an Ethiopian incursion into Somalia and said the attack was aimed at frustrating the country's fledgling military relations with the United States.

Somalia charged that the attack, the first by Ethiopian ground forces against Somalia in three years of sporadic warfare, took place Wednesday at this town, 10 miles from the Ethiopian frontier.

An Ethiopian government spokesman has called the charges "a total fabrication... merely designed to cover up Somalia's aggression recently against Ethiopian territory."

The Somalis took two U.S. correspondents to the scene of the attack in the rolling scrubland two hours by car from Hargeisa, capital of Somalia's northwestern province. While the evidence appeared to support the Somali contention of an incursion of some kind, the fighting clearly was on a limited scale — perhaps an Ethiopian probe of Somali defenses — and its object appeared limited in scope.

Somalia Shows 'Evidence' of Incursion, Says Ethiopia Tries to Disrupt U.S. Ties

By Charles Wallace

There are an estimated 13,000 Cuban advisers and \$1.5 billion worth of Soviet arms in Ethiopia. In 1977, Ethiopia and Somalia fought a war over the disputed Ogaden region of Ethiopia.

House Unit Opposes Aid

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (NYT) — The House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Africa yesterday strongly opposed the extension of any U.S. military aid to Somalia in return for military bases there.

In a letter to Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, signed by seven of the eight members, the subcommittee said administration plans to provide \$20 million in arms credits to Somalia this year "would increase the dangers of United States involvement" in fighting between Somalia and Ethiopia.

The State Department announced the signing of an agreement with Somalia Aug. 21 that would allow the U.S. Navy and Air Force to use facilities at Berbera. In return, the United States promised Somalia \$20 million in military arms sales credits from this year's funds, and additional military and economic aid in the future.

Dispute Is Nearly Settled, Polish Strike Leader Says

(Continued from Page 1)

"solidarity" with the Soviet Union and praised the Socialist alliance. The page-one commentary seemed an attempt to assure the Soviets that the Polish government would permit no breach of Communist control.

Strikebound areas formed a broad swath through central Poland. Much of the northern Baltic coast has been paralyzed since Aug. 14, when protests over meat price rises triggered the current unrest.

Since then, the strikes spread south along a broad plain bordered by Elblag, Bydgoszcz, Lodz, Krakow, Bielek, Siala, Walbrzych, Wroclaw and Poznan, where transport and factories shut down. The strike boundary extended east to Rzeszow in the south, and to Olsztyn and Swidnik in the north and central areas.

Only Warsaw, and the northern agricultural and lake district were still generally unaffected.

Solidarity, Aid Sought

PARIS, Aug. 29 (UPI) — An official West European group today expressed solidarity with striking Polish workers and called upon European countries to grant financial aid to Poland.

A committee of the consultative Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe at a meeting in Paris said: "We express solidarity with the Polish workers fighting for their liberties and fundamental rights. Knowing the serious eco-

nomic difficulties facing Poland, the committee members will ask their parliaments and governments to adopt measures to help the Polish government solve its difficulties."

Carter Writes to Schmidt

BONN, Aug. 29 (Reuters) — President Carter wrote to West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt this week urging economic help for Poland, government officials said today.

The letter, written Tuesday, followed talks in Washington on Monday night between U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher after which the ministers jointly called for nonintervention in Poland's internal affairs. Official sources said that it was believed that Mr. Carter sent similar letters to other Western leaders.

Mr. Schmidt referred briefly to the letter in a television interview last night in which he defended West German bank credits to the Communist state, a move which the conservative opposition has criticized.

Yugoslav Magazine Attack

BELGRADE, Aug. 29 (Reuters) — The Yugoslav magazine "Pravda" today blamed the Polish Communist Party for lagging behind the country's economic and political progress.

A new generation of young, educated and highly qualified workers and experts had grown up in a country increasingly open to the world and all its influences, the magazine said. "The party has retained old methods and ideas of management... The party opened the road for the development of a modern industry and a modern society while lagging behind the processes it set in motion."

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Fish Truckers' Protest Spurs Boulogne Fights

PARIS, Aug. 29 (UPI) — Fistfights broke out in the port of Boulogne today as negotiations to end a national fishermen's strike remained stalled. The fights were between private motorists and drivers of fish trucks, which have blocked the streets for four days. The truckers are protesting the fishermen's blockade of the port over shipowners' plans to cut manning and pay to offset fuel price increases.

Most Atlantic and Channel ports were open to maritime traffic. But on the Mediterranean, fishermen in Martignes and Marseilles refused to go to sea, and others blocked the fishing port of Sete.

Representatives of fishermen's unions and shipowners met in Paris to hear an explanation by government maritime authorities of measures to end the conflict. Union officials and shipowners both denounced the government plan as insufficient. A second meeting of government, fishing industry and fish-marketing officials also ended in an impasse. Negotiations to end the six-week strike thus remained blocked until a committee of reconciliation meets again Tuesday.

6 More Neo-Fascist Suspects Held in Italy

ROME, Aug. 29 (AP) — Police said today they had rounded up six more suspected Neo-Fascist terrorists, bringing to 18 the number arrested in connection with the Aug. 2 bombing of the Bologna train station that killed 83 persons.

The suspects have been charged with forming armed bands and subversive organizations. Police believe one of the suspects has reorganized Ordine Nuovo, a Neo-Fascist group banned in 1973.

None has been specifically charged with carrying out the Bologna bombing, but the police said they believed the leaders of the attack were among those arrested. The raids in Rome and several other cities began early yesterday after the state prosecutor's office in Bologna issued arrest warrants for 28 persons.

Saudis Bar Families of Most Foreign Workers

BAHRAIN, Aug. 29 (Reuters) — Saudi Arabia today barred all but certain classes of foreign workers from bringing their wives and children to live with them. The Interior Ministry said it was taking the step to check the increase in the number of foreigners in the country.

The exceptions are certain professionals, such as teachers, doctors, engineers and weapons specialists, and executives of large companies. Other men's families will have to leave, according to the order published by the official Saudi press agency.

Foreign workers are vital to the economies of most Gulf states, which have small native populations. In Saudi Arabia, it is estimated that three-fourths of the work force is composed of non-Saudis from Asia, Europe, the United States and other Arab countries.

Thais Reopen 720-Mile Border With Laos

BANGKOK, Aug. 29 (UPI) — Thailand today reopened its 720-mile (1,160 kilometer) border with Laos in a conciliatory move that Western diplomatic analysts said was aimed at drawing the landlocked country out of Hanoi's orbit.

Thailand closed the border after a shooting incident June 15, when Pathet Lao troops fired on a Thai patrol boat on the Mekong River, killing one Thai officer and wounding two others.

Thai Premier Prem Tinsulanonda said the border was opened "for the benefit of the Laotian people and not for that of the Laotian government." Western analysts, however, said the move was aimed at easing tensions between the two countries and at preventing Laos from sinking deeper into Vietnam's orbit. Vietnam has between 30,000 and 50,000 troops stationed in Laos.

Mugabe Again Says Gen. Walls Must Go

SALISBURY, Aug. 29 (UPI) — Flanked by Manpower Minister Edgar Tekere, who is out on bail after being charged with murdering a white farmer, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe today continued his campaign to get former white military chief Peter Walls to leave Zimbabwe.

Mr. Mugabe, speaking at Salisbury airport on returning from a week-long visit to the United States, repeated statements he made earlier in the week, that L. Gen. Walls had deceived him. "The position is, he cannot be allowed to stay in this country," Mr. Mugabe said.

The retiring general angered Mr. Mugabe earlier this month when he told a British television interviewer that he had tried in vain to get the British government to nullify the independence elections that brought Mr. Mugabe's party to power.

Egypt Suggests New Bid To End Mideast Impasse

From Agency Dispatches

BONN, Aug. 29 — Egyptian Vice President Hosni Mubarak, who arrived here today to start a six-nation European tour, said earlier that his country would support new ways of solving the Palestinian issue besides the deadlocked talks with Israel.

Diplomatic sources in Cairo said Mr. Mubarak's remark did not indicate a shift in Egyptian foreign policy but apparently was aimed at drawing European support for Cairo's stand in the quarrel with Israel.

Mr. Mubarak met Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher shortly after arriving for four days in West Germany. He is also scheduled to meet Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Federal President Karl Carstens before flying on to France, Britain, Italy, Austria and Romania.

On the eve of his departure from Bonn, Mr. Mubarak told the newspaper Al-Ahram: "A solution of the Middle East problem is not the monopoly of anybody, including Egypt. Consequently, Egypt is prepared to consider and support any positive alternative that could provide a just solution of the Palestinian problem, since it is the core of the Middle East conflict."

European Effort

Mr. Mubarak did not specify the alternative he had in mind, but diplomatic sources in Cairo said he was probably referring to a European effort to break the current deadlock rather than a new start from a clean slate.

After Mr. Mubarak's arrival Mr. Genscher said Western Europe is determined to make its own contribution to a lasting Mideast settlement. He was alluding to the current Mideast mission of Luxembourg's foreign minister, Gaston Thorn.

Mr. Thorn, who is also chairman of the European Economic Community's Council of Ministers, arrived in Cairo today to discuss the European role with Egyptian leaders. He said recently that European foreign ministers would meet in mid-September to discuss a possible peace initiative.

Egypt broke off the negotiations with Israel over Palestinian autonomy to protest the July 30 Israeli law that declared sovereignty over the whole of Jerusalem. Since then, President Anwar Sadat has called for a three-way summit with Israel and the United States, to be held after the U.S. presidential election.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin said in Jerusalem yesterday that he will seek U.S. intervention with

Anti-Christian Attacks

JERUSALEM, Aug. 29 (Reuters) — Leaders of the Christian church complained today that a new wave of anti-Christian vandalism has broken out in Israel and is being treated with indifference by authorities.

A spokesman for the United Christian Council of Israel, the largest of the interchurch organizations here, said the council had asked the Foreign Ministry for help in stopping the attacks.

During the past month, the council spokesman said, attacks have been carried out in the towns of Rehovot and Tiberias. A skull and slogans were daubed on church walls, an Evangelical minister was attacked, other Protestant clergymen were threatened and tires on the cars of clergymen were slashed.

Chamoun's Son Shot in Beirut

BEIRUT, Aug. 29 (Reuters) — Dany Chamoun, son of former President Camille Chamoun, was slightly wounded when shooting broke out in a southeastern suburb of Beirut today, the rightist Falangist radio reported.

The radio said he was caught in a firefight while traveling through the district. One man was killed in a shooting and three others were wounded, it added.

Mr. Chamoun is the former military commander of the rightist National Liberal Party, "Tigers" militia, which was crushed in July by the rival Falangist party.

Race Horses Die in Fire

BOSTON, Aug. 28 (UPI) — At least 12 racehorses died in a swift-moving fire that gutted a stable, Suffolk Downs race track early today. A stable hand said the panicked horses resisted efforts to lead them to safety.

Stresses Need for New Generation of Leaders

Deng Opens Chinese Legislative Meeting

By James P. Sterba

PEKING, Aug. 29 (NYT) — Stressing China's need for large numbers of talented new leaders, Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping set the tone for Peking's forthcoming government transition yesterday in a speech formally opening a new legislative session.

With foreign journalists and diplomats seated as observers for the first time in 20 years, Mr. Deng convened the third plenary of the fifth Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the diverse advisory group that proclaimed the founding of the People's Republic in 1949.

The conference, originally composed of anti-Kuomintang nationalist groups, both Communist and non-Communist, now serves as an advisory body to the Communist Party and to the National People's Congress, the parliament, which is scheduled to convene tomorrow in a two-week session at which Premier Hua Guofeng and six deputy premiers, including Mr. Deng, are expected to resign their government jobs.

The Consultative Conference traditionally meets on the eve of the National People's Congress to display national unity for measures the

congress then formally enacts. Mr. Deng has served as conference chairman for the past three years, having utilized it in his power struggle against the ultra-leftists known as the "Gang of Four" after the death of Chairman Mao Tse-tung in 1976.

Some 1,598 delegates trudged into the main auditorium of the Great Hall of the People for the opening session yesterday afternoon, which lasted less than an hour.

Mr. Deng opened the session with a 10-minute speech. "Organizational, we must discover, bring up and promote large numbers of talented people for the modernization program, and open avenues for these people to contribute their abilities," he said.

Then, Mr. Deng turned the microphone over to the conference's deputy chairman, Xu Deheng, who delivered a longer speech in which he recited the work of conference members since the last session convened two years ago.

Mr. Xu urged members to press on with national priorities for the 1980s, which he listed in the following order: modernization; the re-unification of Taiwan with the mainland; and a united front to oppose be-

gemonism, meaning Soviet expansionism.

Since the consultative conference is the mainland's equivalent to the Taiwan body of Nationalists who repeatedly stress their goal of reconquering the mainland from the Communists, the call for reunion with Taiwan was deemed routine.

Besides their being open to foreigners, the Consultative Conference and the National People's Congress sessions are unique in another way that illustrates Mr. Deng's efforts to get China down to business. Both proceedings, unlike conventions in China previously and conventions elsewhere in the world, have been instructed to "practice democracy."

As a result, the delegates will have 100 fewer cars and buses available to them and five fewer hotels than they had for their last sessions, according to the Chinese news agency.

Aide Rejects Reagan Policy

PEKING, Aug. 29 (UPI) — A high Chinese official said yesterday that China "will never accept" Ronald Reagan's pro-Taiwan policy, escalating the campaign against the Republican presidential candidate.

It was the first statement by a high-ranking government and party official on Mr. Reagan's policy to extend some sort of official Washington recognition of Taiwan, which has caused a storm in Peking. Deputy Premier Li Xianmin said Mr. Reagan's China policy ran counter to the spirit of the communiqué on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Peking and Washington.

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2d Activist in 2 Days Sentenced in Russia

MOSCOW, Aug. 29 (AP) — Tatiana Velikanova, a leading Soviet dissident, was sentenced today to four years of hard labor, to be followed by five years in exile in a remote part of the country for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." She was the second dissident sentenced to hard labor and exile in two days.

Relative emerging from the courtroom in east Moscow said that spectators at the trial shouted, "Not Enough! Not Enough!" as the sentence was read out. Most of Mrs. Velikanova's own supporters were barred from the three-day trial.

Shortly after Mrs. Velikanova was sentenced, a van believed to be carrying her left the courthouse. About 20 of her supporters called out her name as the van departed.

Yesterday, a Moscow court convicted another active member of the dissident movement, the Rev. Gleb Yakunin, a Russian Orthodox priest, to five years at hard labor and five years of internal exile.

Post-Olympic Trials

The cases were the first major dissident trials since the Moscow Olympics. Mrs. Velikanova and Mr. Yakunin were both arrested Nov. 1.

Mrs. Velikanova, 47, a former mathematician and computer programmer, has been active in dissident circles for more than a decade and was a founding member of the "Initiative Group for Human Rights."

Moscow Radio said that Mrs. Velikanova had distributed materials defaming the Soviet system and "had them transferred to the West for the subsequent use by imperialist propaganda centers."

The indictment and depositions of witnesses have proven the degree of her implication," the radio said in its international service.

Relatives reported from her trial that prosecutors appeared to have built their case largely around Mrs. Velikanova's alleged involvement with the "Chronicle of Current Events," an underground dissident publication.

They said witnesses who were presented Wednesday and yesterday included labor camp officials and inmates, who rebutted claims in the chronicle of poor conditions at labor camps.

Dissident sources said that Mrs. Velikanova took little part in her trial and refused to sign statements during pre-trial detention. The sources said Mrs. Velikanova told the court yesterday, however, that "the farce is over."

They said the sentence finally meted out to her was the same as requested yesterday by the prosecutor.

Announcing the verdict, Tass said: "The court found well-grounded the charge leveled against Velikanova, that she was engaged in anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda in 1969-79." The propaganda charge carries a maximum term of seven years in prison and five years in internal exile.

Britain Expresses Concern

LONDON, Aug. 29 (Reuters) — Britain today expressed concern over the Soviet trials of dissidents and said the Soviet record on human rights should be scrutinized at the European security conference in Madrid this autumn.

Scientist Is Told To End Cloning Research in U.S.

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 29 (UPI) — A scientist at the University of California, San Diego, has been told not to do any more cloning experiments because he may have deliberately violated federal gene-splicing safety guidelines.

The university's biosafety committee, taking the severest action possible, said yesterday that Dr. Ian Kennedy, an internationally known British virologist, intentionally may have violated the guidelines of the National Institutes of Health. But the committee pointed out that it was also possible the error occurred "due to poor record keeping or lapse of memory."

Dr. Kennedy said he set out late last year to clone the simian virus, which is approved for cloning by the NIH. Instead, lab analysis showed that he had used the simian virus to do the cloning. At the time, the simian virus was not approved for cloning. Since then, it has been placed on the approved list.

Dr. Kennedy's response to the charge that he may have deliberately violated the federal guidelines was "very categorically no." But he conceded, "I would probably have come to the same conclusions."

Senator Defeated in Primary

Gravel Loses Bid for 3d Term in Alaska

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (WP) — Sen. Mike Gravel, D-Alaska, a maverick who often set congressional teeth on edge with his bombastic and abrasive manner, has become the first senatorial casualty of the 1980 elections.

With the votes counted from Alaska's primary election on Tuesday, the 50-year-old Sen. Gravel was soundly defeated in his bid for a third term by Clark Gruening — providing an ironic finale to a bitter, volatile campaign.

A key question had been how Sen. Gravel's no-compromise opposition to the huge Alaska lands bill, which dominated the Senate during much of the final stretch of the campaign, would play in Alaska, where the legislation was viewed as a scurrying Washington land grab.

Ever, Sen. Gravel's own people conceded that the Senate's vote earlier this month to break his filibuster against the bill, followed by Senate passage of the measure, contributed to a plunge in the senator's poll rankings just before the primary.

One problem was that Sen. Gravel's failure played right into Mr. Gruening's campaign theme that the senator was shortchanging Alaska by his ineffectiveness, and confrontational politics in Washington. By way of contrast, Sen. Gravel brought home the trans-Alaska pipeline, for which he waged a similar fight, just before he faced the voters six years ago.



Sen. Mike Gravel

Mr. Gruening is the 34-year-old grandson of the man Sen. Gravel unseated in winning his first term 12 years ago, the late Sen. Ernest Gruening, a Democrat and one of the founding fathers of the 49th state.

Toughest Fight

Mr. Gruening will face Fairbanks banker Frank Murkowski, who won the Republican nomination, in the Nov. 4 general election. Without an incumbent in the race, a close contest is expected.

Sen. Gravel's defeat came as Sen. Herman Talmadge, D-Ga., another



Iranian artist paints portrait of Ayatollah Khomeini on wall surrounding U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Gromyko, Replying to Iranian Charges, Denies Interference, Asserts Friendship

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, Aug. 29 — Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, has denied claims by Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh of Iran that Moscow has interfered in Iran's internal affairs. Mr. Gromyko declared that the Soviet attitude was one of friendship.

Mr. Gromyko, whose statement was carried yesterday by Radio Moscow's Persian language service and monitored in London, was responding to a letter sent by Mr. Ghotbzadeh two weeks ago that contained a list of demands, including the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and an end to Moscow's support for the Iranian Tudeh (Communist) Party.

Calling Mr. Ghotbzadeh's claim of Soviet interference in Iranian affairs "fantasy," Mr. Gromyko added: "To put it very mildly, this letter surprised me." He said that the Soviet Union could have ignored the "unfriendly claims," but had decided on a brief reply "so that the uninformed people of Iran, toward whom we have friendly feelings, should not be misled."

His message also called on Iran to hold talks with the Afghan government on normalizing relations, which he said would enable Iran "to play a part in overcoming the tension stemming from the Afghan problems."

Radio Moscow said Mr. Gromyko's reply had been given to Iranian authorities by the Soviet Embassy in Tehran.

Meanwhile, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, in an interview published today in the French Socialist daily, Le Matin, accused France of sheltering terrorists planning to overthrow Iran's Islamic regime.

Before the Iranian revolution, Mr. Bani-Sadr said, anti-shah exiles in France were "deprived of all facilities and continually under pressure, whereas today France has been

Cubans in Melee At Camp in U.S.

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP, Pa., Aug. 29 (AP) — A fight between 20 Cubans apparently set off a rock-throwing melee in a high-security detention area of this refugee resettlement center, scene of three disturbances earlier this month, officials said.

Seven persons, including an immigration officer, were injured during the eight-hour disturbance by about 40 Cubans yesterday. Eighty-five persons from the camp detention area were removed to other prisons and centers in the area.

At the height of the incident, about 20 Cubans climbed to the roof of a barracks for juveniles and jeered at security officers, pelting them with rocks and pieces of broken furniture while others inside set fires and broke windows, officers said.

Incumbent in deep political trouble, survived the toughest fight of his career Tuesday in defeating Lt. Gov. Zell Miller in Georgia's Democratic primary runoff.

In the Oklahoma race to succeed retiring Republican Sen. Henry Bellmon, it will take a Sept. 16 runoff in both parties to determine the contenders for November.

For the Democrats, the choice will be between oilman Robert Kerr Jr., son of the late Sen. Robert Kerr, and Andy Coats, a former prosecutor from Oklahoma City, who ran close behind Mr. Kerr in nearly complete returns from Tuesday's voting.

Republicans will choose between industrialist John Zink and state Sen. Don Nickles, who also ran almost neck-and-neck.

In his political career, Sen. Gravel has been a maverick, a loner — an unclubbable fellow in a rather dourly place. He is hardly on speaking terms with his Alaska colleague, Republican Sen. Ted Stevens, and has fared barely better with some important people in his own party, such as Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash.

Born to modest circumstances in Massachusetts, Sen. Gravel moved to Alaska as a young man, striking it rich as a real estate developer. Like the younger Gruening several years later, Sen. Gravel went into state politics by way of the state legislature. His political personality projects a mixture of Eastern urbanity and frontier-style defiance.

Farmer Killed in Ulster BELFAST, Aug. 29 — A farmer died today when he stepped on a land mine, triggering a massive explosion on his farm in County Armagh, police said.

Louisiana Allows School Prayers

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 29 (AP) — Prayer in Louisiana schools resumed yesterday in Caddo Parish for the first time in 18 years, after the Louisiana Legislature, in the last session, passed legislation allowing schools to have five minutes of voluntary prayer.

In New Orleans, a lawyer for the American Civil Liberties Union said that the group was intending to challenge the law in court. The U.S. Supreme Court declared in 1962 that mandatory prayer in classrooms violated the constitutional separation of church and state.

State Sen. Bill Keith, the lawmaker who led the fight for school prayer, said that the attorney general of Louisiana had assured him the state would fight court challenges of the new law.

Anderson Campaign Staff Undergoes Big Shake-Up

By Bill Peterson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (WP) — Independent presidential candidate John Anderson, his campaign sagging and short of cash, shook up his staff yesterday and put media adviser David Garth in full control.

As a result, three top campaign aides resigned, including deputy campaign manager Edward Coyle.

A fourth aide, campaign manager Michael MacLeod, was relieved of his duties but now will take over supervision of the financial side of the campaign.

Mr. Garth, in an interview in the campaign's Georgetown offices, said that he had not fired anyone after Rep. Anderson asked him late Wednesday night to assume the day-to-day direction of the campaign. The shake-up, he said, should be viewed as part of an effort "not to get John Anderson back to where he was, but forward to where he should be."

The realignments coincide with a general belt-tightening movement in the campaign. In recent weeks, some staff members have taken cuts in salaries, expenses have gone unpaid, and field offices have been put on a self-supporting basis.

Rep. Anderson also has scaled down his expectations of how much money the campaign could raise. Originally, the campaign had hoped to raise from \$12 million to \$15 million. Now estimates are more in the \$10 million to \$12 million range, or under. Less than \$6 million has been raised so far.

Unlike the nominees of the major political parties, each of whom have received \$29.4 million in taxpayers' money, independent candidates receive no public funds.

In addition to Mr. Coyle, aides resigning yesterday were treasurer Francis Sheehan and chief scheduler Michael Fernandez.

Mr. Garth, a highly regarded New York political advertising executive, said the shake-up was necessary to bring the campaign back to where he was, but forward to where he should be.

U.S. Man Is Indicted

ROCKVILLE, Maryland, Aug. 29 (UPI) — A Montgomery County grand jury yesterday returned a three-count indictment against a mailman involved in the assassination of Ali Akbar Tabatabai, an exiled Iranian diplomat.

The grand jury indicted Tyrone Frazier, 31, an eight-year veteran of the U.S. Postal Service, on charges of being an accessory before and after the murder of Tabatabai and for making false statements to the police. Tabatabai, an outspoken critic of the present Iranian regime, was shot and killed in his Bethesda, Md., home on July 22 by a man dressed as a postman.

Change of Course

The program marks yet another change in the Carter administration's economic course. This is the president's third economic game plan in eight months, and it reverts to a thesis which he emphatically rejected five months ago: that tax cuts and increased government spending are useful in restoring economic health.

"Economic conditions have changed and we have a very severe recession," said Stuart Eizenstat, the president's chief domestic adviser. "Yes, there is a downturn, and we've got to deal with it."

Despite its appearance of yet another flip-flop, the new package may be politically beneficial to the president when economists and voters contrast his economic views with those of Ronald Reagan, the Republican candidate.

Mr. Reagan's tax cut proposal has come under increasing attack as inequitable and inflationary. Of its \$285 billion estimated cost in 1985, \$220 billion consists of across-the-board tax cuts for individuals, with those in the upper income levels the principal beneficiaries. The business component consists of much faster depreciation write-offs for business than Mr. Carter's plan, which even some sponsors concede is too generous.

Mr. Carter's proposal would give 71 percent of the individual tax reductions to persons making less than \$30,000 a year, while Mr. Reagan's would give only 51 percent to that income group.

In addition, Mr. Carter's program would deliver substantial benefits to the depressed industrial areas of the Midwest and Northeast, where political strategists believe Mr. Carter can gain the margin of victory in November. For example, an extra billion dollars a year in investment credits for areas of high unemployment could be a powerful lure to business.

The unveiling of the package may help rescue the administration from the awkward position it got into in July when it forecast year-end unemployment of 8.5 percent and pronounced that prospect "unacceptable," but then offered no solution. The tax package, which would not be enacted until next year, could also lessen the pressure applied last week when the Senate Finance Committee approved a massive reduction.

On the economic front, the package is as interesting for what it omits as for what it includes. Riding with the new vogue known as "industrial policy," the package has included steps to bring the federal government more actively into economic planning.

That prospect frightened economists both in government and out, and after the usual internal battles, the Economic Revitalization Board was created, with no power to hand out money. Instead of government-sponsored planning, the program provides incentives for investment in older businesses and investment in new ones. A senior administration economist said the result would be "to put money in roughly the right places," meaning, for example, the ailing steel and automobile industries.

The outlook for the president's program is uncertain, administration officials conceded yesterday. On the one hand, for example, accelerated depreciation has broad congressional support, while on the other, an extra investment tax credit for depressed areas died quickly in Congress in 1978.

One component likely to be approved quickly this year is an extension of the length of unemployment benefits to 52 weeks. Despite criticism from economists, such proposals have been popular in the past. This year, unless there is an extension, regular unemployment benefits will expire just before election day.

Under the general heading of an "economic program for the 80s," Mr. Carter produced a lengthy list of economic actions that could soothe a broad array of political constituencies. The result is a sense of economic schizophrenia, for the package aims at the often conflicting goals of stimulating the economy out of a recession and improving performance in such areas as investment and productivity.

Liberals may be soothed by an immediate injection of billions of dollars of traditional Democratic stimulative spending. At the other extreme, a series of longer-term, carefully crafted tax reductions, mostly for business, are aimed at increasing investment, aiding lagging regions and rectifying tax inequities.

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Carter Offers Economic Balm To Help Cure Own Political Ills

By Steven Ratner

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Mr. Reagan's tax cut proposal has come under increasing attack as inequitable and inflationary. Of its \$285 billion estimated cost in 1985, \$220 billion consists of across-the-board tax cuts for individuals, with those in the upper income levels the principal beneficiaries. The business component consists of much faster depreciation write-offs for business than Mr. Carter's plan, which even some sponsors concede is too generous.

Mr. Carter's proposal would give 71 percent of the individual tax reductions to persons making less than \$30,000 a year, while Mr. Reagan's would give only 51 percent to that income group.

In addition, Mr. Carter's program would deliver substantial benefits to the depressed industrial areas of the Midwest and Northeast, where political strategists believe Mr. Carter can gain the margin of victory in November. For example, an extra billion dollars a year in investment credits for areas of high unemployment could be a powerful lure to business.

The unveiling of the package may help rescue the administration from the awkward position it got into in July when it forecast year-end unemployment of 8.5 percent and pronounced that prospect "unacceptable," but then offered no solution. The tax package, which would not be enacted until next year, could also lessen the pressure applied last week when the Senate Finance Committee approved a massive reduction.

On the economic front, the package is as interesting for what it omits as for what it includes. Riding with the new vogue known as "industrial policy," the package has included steps to bring the federal government more actively into economic planning.

That prospect frightened economists both in government and out, and after the usual internal battles, the Economic Revitalization Board was created, with no power to hand out money. Instead of government-sponsored planning, the program provides incentives for investment in older businesses and investment in new ones. A senior administration economist said the result would be "to put money in roughly the right places," meaning, for example, the ailing steel and automobile industries.

The outlook for the president's program is uncertain, administration officials conceded yesterday. On the one hand, for example, accelerated depreciation has broad congressional support, while on the other, an extra investment tax credit for depressed areas died quickly in Congress in 1978.

One component likely to be approved quickly this year is an extension of the length of unemployment benefits to 52 weeks. Despite criticism from economists, such proposals have been popular in the past. This year, unless there is an extension, regular unemployment benefits will expire just before election day.

Under the general heading of an "economic program for the 80s," Mr. Carter produced a lengthy list of economic actions that could soothe a broad array of political constituencies. The result is a sense of economic schizophrenia, for the package aims at the often conflicting goals of stimulating the economy out of a recession and improving performance in such areas as investment and productivity.

Liberals may be soothed by an immediate injection of billions of dollars of traditional Democratic stimulative spending. At the other extreme, a series of longer-term, carefully crafted tax reductions, mostly for business, are aimed at increasing investment, aiding lagging regions and rectifying tax inequities.

The program marks yet another change in the Carter administration's economic course. This is the president's third economic game plan in eight months, and it reverts to a thesis which he emphatically rejected five months ago: that tax cuts and increased government spending are useful in restoring economic health.

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (IHT) — President Carter yesterday proposed to ease the taxation of some Americans abroad through an increased income exclusion to those living in hardship areas.

In announcing his "Economic Program for the Eighties," Mr. Carter said his administration would "propose a specific amendment to the Internal Revenue Code to provide for an exclusion for income earned abroad in certain areas. This will improve the ability of U.S. firms to sell and service products abroad."

Treasury Department sources said that the administration will propose an income exclusion for those working in hardship areas as defined by the State Department. This would exempt the first \$25,000 of gross income and 60 percent of the next \$60,000 from U.S. tax. This would mean an exclusion of up to \$61,000 for those whose gross income is \$85,000 or more. The final details, including the effective date, have not yet been determined, and the proposal will not be sent to Congress until next year.

NEWS ANALYSIS

fits for many workers will expire just before election day.

Reagan Assails Plan

MIDDLEBURG, Va., Aug. 29 (NYT) — Ronald Reagan denounced President Carter's new economic recovery program yesterday as a "short-term political quick fix" that would have the effect of financing Social Security with general tax revenues.

"The largest element in Carter's package is a \$25 billion tax cut, yet \$15 billion of that is merely more federal paper shuffling," Mr. Reagan said in a statement.

Then, in a news conference outside his rented home near Middleburg, the Republican presidential candidate charged that Mr. Carter

Carter Urges Tax Breaks For Some Citizens Abroad

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (IHT) — President Carter yesterday proposed to ease the taxation of some Americans abroad through an increased income exclusion to those living in hardship areas.

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All Americans

In any case, sources close to the issue said that Congress is likely to consider the proposal insufficiently generous to encourage exports significantly.

Instead, they said that legislation granting an income exclusion to all Americans working overseas or at the very least an exclusion for all U.S. citizens abroad who are involved in any way in U.S. exports or who live in hardship areas, was much more likely to be passed. Leg-

China Protests Alleged Soviet Threat to Envoys

PEKING, Aug. 29 (UPI) — China has strongly protested to the Soviet Union over alleged attempts by Soviet agents to force two Chinese diplomats to defect in the Russian city of Minsk, the Chinese news agency said today.

The protest note, delivered to the Soviet Embassy in Peking this week, said the Soviet agents threatened to "create a traffic accident" to kill the two diplomats, Wang Haiyan and Jia Chengxi, if they did not cooperate.

The Chinese government demanded a guarantee from Moscow that similar threats and coercion of its envoys would not recur and warned of "grave consequences" if such incidents happened again.

The note said Soviet authorities deliberately separated the two Chinese diplomats into single hotel rooms when they arrived in Minsk Aug. 17 on their way from West Germany to Moscow. Two Soviet agents "intruded" into Mr. Wang's room at midnight and started to work on him, trying to force him to defect, the note said.

The agents accused Mr. Wang of spying in the Soviet Union, it said.

Blasts Kill 14 Namibians WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Aug. 29 (AP) — Two vehicles carrying civilians set off land mines in separate incidents yesterday, killing 14 persons and injuring five, South African officials said.

is trifling with the Social Security system.

Mr. Reagan said that in proposing an individual income tax cut equal to 8 percent of the taxpayer's annual Social Security payment, Mr. Carter is simply making general tax money available to offset an increase in Social Security taxes.

"It is the first step into trying to bail out Social Security with general tax funds," he said.

Mr. Reagan said that he agreed with Mr. Carter's "rhetoric" in describing the nation's economic ills. But, he said, the president had erred in thinking that "more government will now solve the problems that government has already created."

Mr. Reagan said he still prefers his own proposal to cut taxes by 10 percent a year for three consecutive years, yielding an annual tax cut of about \$30 billion.

Mr. Reagan said his staff is working on economic studies that will allow him to give more details soon about how he would run the economy as president. As for Social Security, he repeated his position that if elected he will appoint a task force to study it.

Publisher Shot In San Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, Aug. 29 (UPI) — The owner of a San Salvador newspaper was wounded and his bodyguard killed in an ambush by presumed leftist guerrillas and authorities discovered a clandestine leftist hospital here with two guerrilla patients.

Gunmen in a speeding automobile yesterday opened fire on Rodolfo Dutriz and his chauffeur-bodyguard as the men drove to Mr. Dutriz's La Prensa Grafica office in central San Salvador, witnesses said. Leftists had bombed Mr. Dutriz's offices last year and had accused him of slanting the news in favor of a rightist "oligarchy."

Authorities discovered the hospital in a posh residential district in northern San Salvador, officials said. The patients were a 17-year-old boy whose left arm was destroyed apparently by gunfire and a 23-year-old man who authorities said was blind, deaf and mute as a result of a bomb blast.

THE MADISON

Washington's Correct Address
15th

Carter's Plan: Cautious...

The president's latest economic plan is the Carter administration at its best — cautious, not very exciting, sensible. It speaks grandly of "revitalization" of American industry, but in this season terminology is apt to be a bit overinflated. The program itself will doubtless be greeted by a chorus of hoots and jeers from the people who want something hotter and stronger. But it's useful to remember that all of the hot, strong ideas on this subject currently are bad ones — import restrictions, relaxations of environmental rules, broad inflationary tax cuts. The Carter program avoids large errors and sets off, in a gingerly way, in the right direction.

The central necessity, as the administration observes, is to find ways to stimulate investment and productivity without increasing the inflation rate. The first step is faster and simpler depreciation allowances for business, a traditional therapy but still the most efficient way toward faster investment. The administration goes beyond tradition with its next step, the investment credit that is refunded in cash. That's for the automobile and steel industries. Present law permits an investment credit against a business's income tax. But when a company makes no profit, it pays no income tax and the credit is useless. A refundable credit is a federal grant, or subsidy, paid regardless of the company's tax position and, as subsidies go, it is not a bad concept. It is directly linked to investment and is infinitely preferable to loan guarantees managed out of the Treasury, in the style of the Chrysler rescue.

There's another interesting precedent in the proposal to offset the January increase in Social Security taxes with income tax credits

— for individuals, this time, as well as businesses. It means shifting some of the Social Security burden from payroll taxes to income taxes. That's right in principle and it also holds down inflation. Higher payroll taxes raise wage costs; income taxes do not.

In early January, talking with the automobile industry, Mr. Carter seemed to be on the verge of a dive into protectionism. Most of the unions are vehemently protectionist, and their idea of industrial revitalization began at the ports. Both candidates must be sorely tempted to respond. But Mr. Carter and, it should be said, Mr. Reagan have firmly resisted, so far, and both deserve credit for it.

Mr. Carter has also avoided the dangerous idea of trying the Japanese style of industrial planning — which means playing economic favorites, with White House decisions to select certain industries for accelerated investment at the expense of others. Perhaps it works for Japan — although there's some controversy about that. But in this country, with its very different style of politics, the benefits would undoubtedly be funneled to the losers and turn into artificial respiration for comatose companies. The strategies rejected are as important, in Mr. Carter's program, as the strategy chosen.

This economic plan is Mr. Carter's third, or perhaps fourth, since the beginning of the year. How seriously should this one be taken? It's an intelligent campaign document, a statement of intentions. It is a useful first draft for legislation to be presented next winter by another administration — perhaps Mr. Carter's second, but perhaps not — and passed by another Congress.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

...But Inadequate

President Carter's new economic structure is small and inadequate. In a time of extraordinary economic problems, he offers only the most ordinary policies. They may satisfy the campaign ahead, but not the challenge of governing beyond. Even if Congress should magically follow the president's lead, Mr. Carter's program would leave the nation with a dangerously high rate of inflation. And unless the president chosen this year mounts a credible attack on inflation, the economic and social hardships of the decade ahead will make those of the last ten years seem trivial.

The president's blueprint is not altogether useless. His proposal to cut taxes by about \$25 billion would chip at inflation in two ways — which is one way more than Ronald Reagan or the Democrats of the Senate Finance Committee propose. Mr. Carter would offset January's inflationary boost in Social Security taxes with an income tax credit — a good idea. He would also join the general drive for rewarding business investment with lower taxes, through faster depreciation and a partially refundable investment tax credit. And he would increase federal outlays for research and development. These are worthy approaches; they would modestly increase investment over the next few years and splash a few drops of water on the fires of inflation.

Beyond that, however, the president's program is fuzzy, or blatantly political. To woo Senator Kennedy's faithful, he asks for a

modest job-training program, more aid for hard-pressed urban areas and extended unemployment insurance. For the devotees of "reindustrialization" and "social contract," he summons a new advisory board of business, labor and public figures to consider measures to "revitalize" industry — whatever that means.

What is clearly missing in this design is a convincing program for dealing with inflation — a plan to encourage restraint in wages and prices with tax incentives or by some other imaginative means. In a "white paper" accompanying his proposals, the president hints that a second Carter administration would pursue such ideas. But his record on this score is hardly convincing. It is a record of grand rhetoric and grand failure, in Congress and in the White House, which have been stoically worried about inflation rather than determined to defang it.

Some contend that Mr. Carter and his advisers know full well that their latest economic designs will not defeat inflation. They are said to have shelved more ambitious strategies because they fear they would be destroyed by hyperbolic debate in a presidential campaign. Maybe so. But inflation is plainly the nation's most serious economic problem. If the president will not dare to draw a bolder plan in a tough re-election campaign, will he ever?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

On Reagan's China Policy

Mr. Reagan has made it perfectly clear that he wants to continue the development of close relations with Peking. What caused the Chinese to make a show of indignation was his suggestion that the United States should continue to maintain "official" relations with Taiwan. But, of course, continuation of official relations was exactly what Congress provided for in the Taiwan Relations Act and the Chinese in Peking know this quite well. What Mr. Reagan says he wants to do is to eliminate the "petty practices" of the Carter Administration which are "inappropriate and demeaning to our Chinese friends on Taiwan." In other words, he believes America should stand by its former friends and allies.

This is a point which the Peking government, of all people, ought to be able to appreciate. So would most Americans.

—From The Daily Telegraph (London).

One can easily argue — as most of the Republican candidate's aides are arguing — that Taiwan is a far away place of which the American electorate wish to know little before Labor Day.

Nonetheless, Mr. Reagan's simple muddling of "official" and "non-official" relations with the ancient Nationalist regime is not a single drip, but part of a steady drizzle of blunders emanating from that quarter.

—From The Guardian (London).

Until two weeks ago, Gov. Reagan held what appeared an unsurmountable lead over President Carter. But it would not be surprising if the position has dramatically reversed following Reagan's major foreign policy blunder.

The Republican nominee's advocacy of a two-China policy... has demonstrated a naive incompetence in foreign affairs.

Reagan has reneged on the main foreign policy plank of the last three Presidents, while playing straight into the hands of the Russians...

Unless he learns, and learns quickly, that American foreign policy is infinitely more complicated than a Western movie about goodies versus baddies, that it is about current realities not historic nostalgia, then he will drag himself and his party down to devastating defeat.

—From The Daily Express (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 30, 1905

NEW CASTLE, N.H. — Peace came with the rapidity of a cavalry charge today, with such a rush that it astounded even the Russian and Japanese attaches. The Conference has arrived at complete accord on all questions and a treaty of peace is now in process of elaboration. But Russia pays not one kopeck for remuneration. M. Witte, the Russian envoy, says that the basis of the agreement is that Sakhalin be divided and the prisoners. An armistice is being arranged. By the agreement, Japan controls the Eastern Chinese railroad from Kuen Chen Tzin to Port Arthur. There was no proposal for international control.

Fifty Years Ago

August 30, 1930

PARIS — "A world with smokeless cities, rendered so for economic, hygienic and esthetic reasons," was predicted yesterday by Miss Laura Gaubie, New York consultant on management, in an interview at the Continental. Chairman of the national conference board on sanitation, she has just been studying European methods of smoke prevention and measuring the ultraviolet ray and applying it in public health work. "Smoke in the cities," she said, "represents a great economic waste of fuel. It is also a contributing cause to lessened resistance to diseases of the respiratory system. That is why modern industry is earnestly seeking practical methods of smoke prevention."



The MX Missile: Less Than 'Optimum'

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — President Carter compromised on practically everything at the Democratic National Convention, but on a resolution to kill the MX mobile missile, he dug in his heels. "It is crucial," he said in a handwritten note to the delegates, "that our strategic nuclear forces not be vulnerable to a pre-emptive Soviet attack. The MX... is our optimum means..."

Behind this presidential artillery lay the acknowledged fact that bigger and more accurate Soviet missiles now threaten — or soon will — the American land-based ICBM force (but not the air and sea legs of the nuclear triad). Carter, moreover, had just formally approved a nuclear strategy calling for the ability to make the kind of precision strikes on Soviet military targets for which the MX would be designed.

But aside from horrendous questions of cost and the environment, is the MX as now planned really the "optimum means" available for "survivability" against Soviet attack and pinpoint retaliation on Soviet military targets? This is a question Congress and the public ought to explore more thoroughly than the Democratic delegates.

The MX is supposed to be survivable, for instance, because of its mobile basing system. Two hundred MX missiles, each with 10 inde-

pently targetable warheads, will be shuttled among 4,600 silos distributed over 200 "racetracks," each 20 miles long, so that the Russians theoretically will not know which silos shelter the missiles at the moment of an attack.

Racetracks

But the survivability disappears if SALT-2 is not ratified — which is now the unfortunate probability. The treaty would limit the Russians to too few warheads on the relevant missiles for a barrage on all the silos at once; but if that limitation disappears with the treaty, the Russians could put enough independently targetable warheads on each missile to take out all the silos. If we built more silos, they could deploy more warheads, in an endless race — with the United States at a disadvantage, since adding silos means adding more land to an already outsize project encountering much local opposition.

The 7,000 square miles of Utah and Nevada that would be required for the 20 racetracks — even without such forced expansion — would be too vast for perimeter security. Each silo would require point security, which is far less effective and raises questions about maintaining the deception vital to survivability.

Even if SALT-2 were in effect, the Russians would have enough

warheads so that the entire MX system would have to be deployed — not half of it or a third — before real survivability could be achieved. But once the whole system was on line, 2,000 accurate and independently targetable MX warheads would inevitably be perceived by the Russians as a threat to their land-based missiles, on which are deployed about 70 percent of their strategic warheads.

Inevitably, they would respond with their own new mobile missile system, driving the arms race up and adding to U.S. verification and targeting problems. Thus, the United States would be meeting a Soviet "destabilizing threat" with one of its own — not much of a gain.

Survivability

Sidney Drell, deputy director of the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, to whom I am indebted for much of the argument above, advocates instead a survivable fleet of small, conventionally powered submarines operating in East and West coastal waters (called SUM, for Shallow Underwater Mobile). He argues that 50 such vessels, each carrying two of the MX missiles, could be hidden in several hundred thousand square nautical miles — safe even from the entire Soviet ICBM force, and regardless of whether SALT-2 limits are ratified.

SUM is thus highly survivable, probably would cost less than the racetrack system, and would eliminate environmental objections. It matches the land-based plan in all important particulars, including command control, and Drell believes it superior in several aspects. To be safe from attack, a submarine need only hide, not hide and deceive, as with racetrack basing. SUM would present the Russians with fewer verification problems. And it would provide a survivable force as each sub was deployed, not just after full deployment.

With 100 of the new missiles, each carrying 10 warheads, and near total survivability, SUM would assure the retaliatory punch. But it would deploy only half the warheads planned for the racetrack system, together with the dispersal of the submarines, which would make a coordinated preemptive attack by SUM more difficult than one from the racetrack force; this should reduce Soviet fears of a U.S. "first strike," hence the likelihood of a dangerous new arms race.

Thus, SUM alone suggests that Carter's "optimum means" may be something considerably less, and that to keep our nuclear forces invulnerable we do not need to crank up the arms race or turn two states into nuclear graveyards.

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Remembering Four Professionals

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Four times in the past few weeks, the obituary pages have reported deaths of men for whom this reporter's professional respect was mingled with feelings of personal affection and gratitude.

William J. Baroody Sr., the former president and guiding spirit of the American Enterprise Institute; Albert B. (Ab) Hermann, a long-time official of the Republican National Committee; Donald G. Herzberg, the dean of graduate studies at Georgetown University; and former Gov. James B. Longley of Maine — unique and distinctive individuals, with little in common. But they exemplified four qualities that give vitality to our society and our politics, and which are diminished by their deaths.

Bill Baroody believed in the power of ideas. He came to Washington as an advocate of free enterprise in a capital dominated by New Deal thinking. While advising two generations of Republican presidential contenders, his main purpose was to build an intellectual center of conservative thinking that could challenge the prevailing orthodoxy.

The American Enterprise Institute is that center. It expanded under his 25 years of leadership from a ragtag outfit to an organization whose scholarly activities, conferences and publications rival those of its more liberal neighbor, the Brookings Institution. Because Bill Baroody believed in open political debate, the AEI has also become a place where dissenters from today's fashionable conservatism are welcome — and where the discussions are both alive and stimulating.

Unchanging Presence

Ab Hermann was a very different fellow — a street-smart politician whose vocabulary always bore the stamp of his Milltown, N.J., upbringing and his eight years as a third baseman with the old Boston Braves. Ab Hermann believed in the Republican Party in the same simple, fundamental way that he believed in his Colgate University athletic teams and in the value of competitive sports.

For almost 30 years he was the unchanging presence on the political staff of the Republican National Committee, taking an unending succession of chairmen through their initiation rites and showing them which skeletons occupied which closets and how to keep them still.

For dozens of reporters, Ab Hermann was also a guide. Without the least trace of disloyalty to his party, he would — by the lift of an eyebrow or one of his fractured, Casey Stengel sentences — steer you toward reality, or at least to the Republican version of that elusive prize.

Don Herzberg was every bit as partisan a Democrat, but what distinguished him was his faith in young people and his devotion to the nurturing of their political talents. He did not make it easy for anyone to discover that fact, for, despite his academic career, he affected the pose of a tough-talking pol, someone who had no patience, for example, with the "reforms" of the Democratic Convention and the nominating process.

Young Legislators But his lifelong was teaching. Before coming to Georgetown, he had spent 17 years making the Eagleton Institute of Rutgers University one of the great graduate centers of politics in this country.

Don Herzberg had a particular affinity with practitioners, and not just scholars. He found them in places, which fashionable opinion scorned. Under his leadership, Eagleton developed a program for identifying and coaching the most promising young state legislators in seminars designed for their special needs — and this at a time when the press and public did nothing but ridicule the legislatures as the sewers of politics. The subsequent careers of those men and women are the best proof that Herzberg's faith was justified.

Jim Longley, the last of these four friends, was a man with enormous faith in himself. That is a trait of every successful politician, of course, but Longley possessed it to a degree I have rarely seen. It made him a difficult, prickly person to deal with on many occasions. But that was a small price to pay for a relationship where the intensity of one man's convictions forced an equally honest response from the other.

He had been a smashingly successful insurance salesman before he was drawn into politics by his work on a commission examining the operations of the Maine government. What he saw convinced him he could run Maine better than anyone else. When he decided that he simply ran for governor as an Independent, scoring to beat the demands of the party nominating process. He won in 1974 — to everyone's surprise but his own — and quit in 1978, as he had said he would, satisfied that he had proved his point.

Jim Longley's only campaign button read "Think about it," a slogan Bill Baroody would have liked. The legacy of his independent governorship in Maine is a strengthened two-party system, with both Democrats and Republicans in that state presenting the voters with an exceptional quality of young leadership — something Ab Hermann and Don Herzberg would have loved. They will be missed for what they were — and what they did.

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Losing Through Ostpolitik

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — To judge from the polls, West Germany's upcoming election is a settled affair, with voter endorsement of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's left-liberal coalition government assured. It seems the only argument is how big the margin over Franz Josef Strauss and the Christian Democrats will be.

Or is it? Recently, so the story goes, Schmidt himself pondered our lord on the three ways in which Strauss might win after all. Either inflation shoots up dramatically or the economy takes a drastic nosedive, driving up unemployment, both rather unlikely events in the weeks remaining until Schmidt is alleged to have said, "If I am assassinated by terrorists." Given the security precautions around him, that is also unlikely.

Communication

There might be a fourth way, however: injudicious management of Ostpolitik, which has again emerged as a campaign theme, largely because of developments in Poland. And until he canceled his trip to East Germany for a summit meeting with Erich Honecker, Schmidt was on the verge of mismanagement.

Unlike Willy Brandt, Schmidt, way, never regarded improved relations with the Soviet Union, East Germany and the other Warsaw Pact countries as part of a grand design for Europe. But he has been keenly aware of the benefits that Ostpolitik has brought both West and East Germans in economic and human terms, and he has remained a believer in the thesis that, Afghanistan notwithstanding, the lines of communication with Moscow should be kept open.

He has also kept his ear to the ground where the message, despite some rumblings from Strauss and periodic saber rattling from others in the Christian Democratic Party, has been that nearly two-thirds of the West Germans favor détente.

Two-Edged

It was against this backdrop that Schmidt banked on three East-West encounters this year: his meetings with Leonid Brezhnev, Edward Gierek and Honecker. But because of Afghanistan they were postponed from early in the year to a point close enough to the election so that they began to appear opportunistic — less acts of statesmanship than campaign theatrics. And because of the strikes and unrest in Poland, the latter two meetings have now been scratched.

For Schmidt that is probably just as well. For in recent weeks, as Strauss has tried to get his campaign into gear, Ostpolitik has become a two-edged sword. In a much-quoted interview, the Bavarian challenger decried a planned \$672-million West German bank loan to Poland as serving only to "finance the stabilization of an incapable and inefficient Communist system." The deal, he said, should not be approved unless or until the Gierek government met the demands of striking workers. Then, asked his view of Schmidt's planned trip to East Germany, Strauss added: "I would not go at the present time."

Suddenly and surprisingly, Schmidt agreed with him. Beside the prospect of diminishing electoral benefits, there appear to have been other reasons. One was obviously that the Polish crisis would escalate just before he was to play a tete-a-tete with Honecker. Another was the possibility that his presence in East Germany, especially in the Baltic shipbuilding city of Rostock, where it was Schmidt's desire to play a famous church organ and meet with the people, could trigger Polish-style unrest there as well.

Prudent

The decision to cancel was prudent. But its timing, in the wake of opposition demands of "Hedmut don't go," may prove to be a case of miscalculation, indicative of Social Democratic overconfidence. It could have reverberations at the polls come Oct. 5.

To be sure, Schmidt is not, as one leading Christian Democrat put it the other day, "an actor on the stage being coached by an East Berlin director and a Moscow producer." But branding the Social Democrats as unpatriotic, wild-eyed stooges of the Kremlin, as one of the Western allies and steering it into the Soviet orbit, is the oldest trick in the Christian Democratic hat.

Though it hasn't worked very well since the mid-1960s, a dramatically changed international situation could make it work in 1980 — if only because Poland is closer to West Germany than Afghanistan.

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Arts Travel Leisure

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Weekend

by Bart Mills

DUBLIN — Actor Nicol Williamson in wizard garb is looting the mossy trunk of a fallen tree deep in the forest primeval, just outside Camelot.

Just outside Dublin, that is, where Williamson is playing Merlin in John Boorman's next film, "Knights." This Merlin wears no gray beard down to his belly button, no tall pointed hat decorated with crescent moons. Williamson has a short red beard and a shining silver helmet. This is a virile wizard.

On the leaf-strewn ground before him, a camp fire is smoldering, and pinecone soup is bubbling away in a kind of medieval wok.

The young King Arthur (played by Nigel Terry) stumbles into the clearing. "Who are you?" he demands. Merlin's reply: "Counselor to kings. Wizard and fool. Prophet and cook. Try my soup. It's good."

Under the array of huge studio lights that have been lugged into the Hibernian boombocks for this midday shot, Williamson says "It's good," a dozen different ways. He and Boorman are hoping for a laugh when the world sees "Knights" next spring.

Boorman says, "I'm very interested in the Jungian interpretation of the legend, in which humor is always part of the Merlin archetype. Jung felt Merlin was a trickster, part prophet and part phony."

Producer-director Boorman originally called his picture "Merlin and the Knights of King Arthur." He still says, "Merlin is the character I'm most interested in." The rest of the cast is a who's-who of the rising generation of British and Irish actors. The commanding presence, though, is Williamson, at last playing a film role that should show some of the power he has always displayed on stage.

Boorman, 47, says he has dreamed of filming the Merlin-Arthur story ever since he began directing 20 years ago, making documentaries for the BBC. He's been preparing screenplays for the network since 1969.

"The Arthurian myth is one of the most important world legends," he says. "I'm surprised it's been dealt with so little by the cinema."

The story has been filmed in the Hollywood epic style ("Knights of the Round Table" with Eva Gardner), musical comedy style ("Camelot"), Disney animated style ("The Sword in the Stone"), Disney live-action style ("The Unidentified Flying Oddball" a.k.a. "The Spaceman and King Arthur") and even art-house style (Robert Bresson's "Lancelot du Lac"). Arthurian elements underlay "Lord of the Rings" and "Star Wars." But no one has yet done what Boorman intends: to film the entire legend as codified in the 15th century by Thomas Malory in "Morte d'Arthur."

Boorman is taking Arthur's story from before his conception right up to his death. "It's a tragic story, with a great deal of bloodshed. The characters attempt great things and fail. They redeem themselves in the end when they discover their destiny."

"In today's films, characters try to discover themselves. Here, the characters discover their



Boorman Films New 'Jungian' Merlin

place in the world. That's the definition of destiny. "Star Wars" is marvelous in this respect; it shows the futility of self-seeking."

Like fellow Englishman Richard Adams, who became a best-selling author with "Watership Down" after undergoing Jungian psychoanalysis, Boorman bases his own work on the teachings of Freud's favorite disciple. "Jung was one of the great artists of the 20th century," Boorman says. "He said his work on the unconscious was a continuation of the work done by the alchemists and Merlin."

The Hollywood quipster who said that there

are only seven basic movie plots (or was it five?) had nothing on Carl Jung, who said there is only one: the fall of man and his redemption. When Boorman cheerfully concedes that all his films have had the same plot, this is what he means.

Boorman's career has been hit-or-miss. He has directed two major successes, "Point Blank" in 1967 and "Deliverance" in 1972, and several box-office disappointments. His most recent film was "Exorcist II—The Heretic" in 1977.

As evidence in favor of the one-plot theory of film history, Boorman says that his "Zardoz" (1973) was merely "a futuristic version" of the

Arthurian legend: "By definition, a legend like this can be told over and over again in many different forms. The more it's told, the better. Children like hearing a familiar story. So do adults, when it's as deeply rooted as this one."

"In Jungian terms, a legend corresponds to some important event in prehistory which seared itself into the consciousness of the human race. Retelling the myth soothes and comforts us and defines us as human."

Boorman cites "Star Wars" as another film based on the Arthurian myth. "Obi-Wan Kenobi is very much a version of Merlin," he points

out. "Luke Skywalker is the young Arthur." Guess who Guinevere and Lancelot are. In "The Empire Strikes Back," the muppet Yoda is so Merlinesque that he even offers Luke some yucky soup, telling the boy, "It's good."

If "Star Wars" is indebted to the Arthurian myth, "Knights" also owes a debt to "Star Wars" and other film fantasies that followed it. "Those films established that an appetite exists for mythic stories," Boorman says. "Other directors became interested in Arthur. Steven Spielberg asked me if I still intended to do my film, because he was thinking of doing Mary



Nicol Williamson is a roguish Merlin in "Knights," Boorman's Arthurian epic.



Boorman pores over the script with Helen Mirren, who plays Morgana.

Stewart's Merlin trilogy. Ridley Scott was preparing a project for EMI called "Knight."

It's ironic that Warner Bros., which will be distributing "Knights," had Boorman developing the Merlin-Arthur story in 1975. If Warner hadn't turned down Boorman's script then, the studio might have had a picture to compete with "Star Wars" in the summer of 1977.

After the success of "Star Wars," Arthur was back in demand. "I had two or three studios suddenly bidding. Orion's offer, with a budget which is more than they'd like it to be and less than I need, included the freedom to make it without stars."

The nonstar playing Guinevere is the effervescent Cherie Lunghi, 28. Thoroughly English despite her Continental name, Lunghi is the current leading lady of the Royal Shakespeare Company. She's squeezing in Guinevere during a pause in the London run of "Twelfth Night." When she was young, Lunghi says, "I wanted to be a film star. Now I want to take the long way round." (She was one of the teen-age talents screen-tested by Zeffirelli for his "Romeo and Juliet" years ago.)

Today, Lunghi says, "Thank God, he chose someone else. I was spared being swept into a fantasy world before I was really ready for it. Mind you, it seemed a hard knock at the time. Zeffirelli sent me a charming letter. I resisted tearing it up in fury. I still have it, pressed between the pages of some old book."

By the time Boorman was casting Guinevere, Lunghi's "long way round" to success meant no screen test was required. As for casting the other leading female part, the "powerful enchantress" Morgana, Boorman had little hesitation in choosing Helen Mirren.

Morgana is the villain of the piece: She is secretly Arthur's half-sister and also secretly the mother of Arthur's son and nemesis Mordred. Film fans who already know this aspect of the Arthurian legend weren't surprised when Darth Vader turned out to be Luke Skywalker's dad.

For Morgana, Boorman was looking for someone who could appear "tumescant" on screen. Mirren, 32, a strong-spirited and free-thinking woman, describes herself jokingly as "the classical actress/porno queen." Ten years ago, when Mirren was in Lunghi's position as the leading lady of the Royal Shakespeare Co., she had no hesitation in appearing nude in "Troilus and Cressida."

She can currently be seen in X-rated postures "Caligula" and "Hussy." Some of Mirren's career choices appear bizarre, but unlike most English people she doesn't pretend she's not ambitious. "It's heart-breaking to trot off to interviews with American producers. They'll never say anything except 'It was nice to meet you, Miss Mirren,' and they'll cast Susan George."

Mirren feels that England cannot produce stars anymore. "In England, film financiers are terrified of losing money, which is why they lose money. They don't think, 'Can we make a good film?' They think, 'Can we sell this film to America?' It's left to Orion to finance 'Knights' with an English cast. If an English company had financed it, the cast would be three-quarters American."

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Pilgrims Still Flock to Guadalupe, Spain

by Laurence Cherry

GUADALUPE, Spain — Although its unesque namesakes are scattered throughout the New World, to most Spaniards there is only one truly important Guadalupe. Perched on a mountain some 150 miles southwest of Madrid, the village still draws the faithful from all parts of Spain just as it did 500 years ago, when Christopher Columbus stopped here for prayer and meditation before setting off to discover America.

The little town owes its fame to the Dark Madonna, a small, nearly black statue of the Virgin Mary supposedly carved by St. Luke himself. Hastily buried by monks in the eighth century before the invading Moors swept through western Spain, it was rediscovered in 1325 by a cowherd searching for a stray calf.

Ever since that event, widely regarded as miraculous, the Virgin of Guadalupe has played an important role in Spanish history. Ferdinand and Isabella regularly visited her shrine, as did most of the conquistadors, who fought under her banner and carried her name to the New World, where she was worshiped as "Queen of the Spanish Commonwealth." Many of the Indian chieftains captured by the conquistadors were taken back to be baptized before her as a sign of special favor.

At the time, simply reaching Guadalupe must have been a true test of piety. The narrow road that snakes its way here through the Sierra de Guadalupe range is still one of the most hair-raising in Spain, with sharp curves and precipitous drops. Fortunately for those not bold enough to risk the drive on their own, there is daily bus service to and from Madrid, for a one-way trip of five hours, costing about \$8.

But the remote mountain town offers ample rewards to those willing to wander a bit from the well-paved National Highway: the clear air, the soothing quiet, the ancient cobbled streets that have welcomed pilgrims for centuries. Above all, there are the treasures of the royal monastery that looms over the town like an im-

mense medieval fortress, and where the shrine of the Dark Madonna is housed.

Once belonging to the Hieronymite friars (hermits of St. Jerome) who built it in the 14th century, and now to the Franciscans, the sanctuary is still home to more than 20 monks, who give tours through it several times a day. Past a lovely Mudéjar (Moorish-style) cloister, flanking a garden full of sculpted topiary and lush orange trees, the monks shepherd visitors through rooms containing about 50 huge medieval songbooks, large enough for even the most nearsighted monk to read, and then to other rooms where dozens of the Virgin's robes are kept.

For centuries, Europe's royalty delighted in sending gifts to the Dark Madonna. There are gowns stitched with rubies, emeralds and thousands of pearls that were presented to her by several Spanish kings, a Queen of Belgium, even an unspecified Queen of England.

But to connoisseurs of Spanish art, the eight huge canvases hanging in the monastery's sacristy are reason enough to make the journey. Painted in 1638 by the Franciscan de Zurbarán, who lived here, they depict the life of St. Jerome along with the founders of the Hieronymite community, and are widely judged to be Zurbarán's masterpieces. Just beyond is an immense hanging lamp, taken from the flagship of the Alí Pasha during the decisive battle of Lepanto in 1571 that saved Spain from Ottoman invasion, presented to the monastery by the battle's hero, Don John of Austria; there are also works by Luca Giordano, Merlo, Juan Carrero, all masters of the Spanish Renaissance.

But the polite impatience of the monk-guide suggests that all this is merely a prelude, only a preparation for a glimpse of Guadalupe's best-known treasure. Very quietly, he opens the door to a glittering baroque hall of jasper, marble, walnut and cypress wood. At its center is a small panel of more than 30 delicate miniatures depicting miracles worked by the Virgin of Guadalupe.

And then, with a pleased look of a father showing off his child, the monk moves a turntable with a flick of his wrist, and the Dark Madonna appears. The narrow black face seems almost lost in the folds of her blue brocade gown; in the crook of her arm, almost unnoticed, lies an infant Jesus. After a moment, the monk, moving a lever, turns the image to face the chapel again, ending a tantalizingly brief view of a haunting, if enigmatic, face.

Beyond the medieval monastery lies the town itself which, like the sanctuary, belongs to another age. Most homes on the winding streets date from the 15th and 16th centuries, their old-fashioned iron and wooden balconies covered with morning glories and geraniums. Cervantes stayed in a small house near the town's melon-shaped main fountain where, on the cool evenings, village women sit gossiping and making lace on circular frames, just as the famous author of "Don Quixote" must have seen their ancestors do at the turn of the 17th century.

Watching them at the end of a day from the monastery's broad steps or one of the town's small cafes, travelers who have come to admire a splendid collection of Spanish art or simply to catch a surprisingly vivid glimpse of an almost-vanished past are likely to concur that, even today, Guadalupe is well worth a pilgrimage.

The best place to stay in Guadalupe is the Parador Nacional Zurbarán, a 15th-century hospital and school that once formed part of the monastery and still preserves an odd quiet. It is busy from spring until fall — the only time to avoid Guadalupe, in fact, is the storm season between December to March. A double room costs \$30; most rooms, decorated in spare local Extremaduran style, have wide balconies overlooking the parador gardens and pool. There are only 20 rooms, and reservations should be made well in advance, particularly for weekends, since Guadalupe is a favorite spot for Spanish couples to marry. Almost as comfortable is the nearby Hospederia Real Monasterio, a wing of the monastery once used for pilgrims but now a two-star hotel that offers double rooms with bath for about \$20 a night.

What's All This Noise About Walkman?

by Richard Oliver

PARIS — The hottest thing in music this summer on both sides of the Atlantic is the sound coming from a two-piece combo called "Walkman."

Walkman is not the name of yet another New Wave group but the trademark for the latest in hi-fi gear — the world's first pocket-sized stereo cassette tape player and earphone set. Also going by the name "Stowaway" or "Soundabout" (depending on the country), the Walkman represents the latest in Japanese computer chip wizardry. With a quarter million already sold worldwide, the Walkman has been the rage among chic New Yorkers for months and is now beginning to sweep the sidewalks of London, Paris and Rome. (The British Royal Family already has one.)

Manufactured by Sony, the company that brought you "tummyvision," the mini-screen television set, the Walkman is a go-anywhere, super-high-fidelity machine. As Sony explains it, the sound reproduction is improved because of a new lightweight metal alloy that is combined with a high-powered magnet in the headset. The paperback-sized player and earphones can be used virtually anywhere — and for hours — putting a little boogie into jogging, bicycling, even running mundane errands.

The Walkman is the current rave of the Me Decade, a hearing aid to Saturday Night Fever victims who never want to stop the music.

"It's like being in your own private amphitheater, with a rock band where your brain used to be," said one American in Paris. "The sound explodes in your head." Other owners say the Walkman is "a great way of turning people off, of filling the ears with enough music to tune out the sidewalk-sized numbers so popular on the sidewalks of New York." Literally and in better stereo.

The Walkman is definitely worn, not carried. Because there are no speakers, music is heard through a set of headband earphones connected by a cord to the tape player (usually attached to the belt). The cassette player cannot record but it can accommodate two headsets — if you can find someone who has mastered the two-step. It also has a "Hot Line" button that, when pushed, lowers the music and turns on a microphone, so partners can converse.

Walkman headsets have even become an accessory to jazz up last year's Claude Montana. According to one Parisian model, people are wearing the earphones around their necks — with no player attached — like jewelry.

"It's the thing to have," says Xavier de Bouchony, owner of Radio Pygmalion in Paris. He, like dealers in New York, is finding his all-time best sellers in record time and was forced to bypass regular channels recently to get a supply of 300 of the machines. (They lasted 72 hours.) He will not say whom his secret supplier is, but the boxes are labeled Soundabout, which is the brand name used in Japan.

Few are more amazed about the fad than Bouchony, who reports, "People come in and buy one and walk out wearing them. They leave the cartons here, just like they are buying a new pair of shoes."

Like its name, the Walkman's price varies

from country to country. In New York and in Amsterdam, it's about \$200; in London, \$260; and in Paris, \$330. But its high price does not seem to dissuade young buyers: stores cannot keep it in stock. Sony simply cannot fill the demand.

"We have not been able to get nearly enough of them here," lamented Brigitte Faure of Sony France. "The first shipment sold out in 10 days." Sony London reports that it, too, is out of stock and that the shortage is worldwide, which travelers confirm.

This shortage may not last, however; a competing Japanese company, Aiwa, just introduced its version of the player, a larger and more expensive one with blue earphones called "Record Man" that can also be used to record in stereo. (The next generation of Walkmans will also be able to record.) Panasonic and Toshiba just unveiled their own models at a hi-fi trade show in Harrogate, England, two weeks ago.

Rocking with Elvis or rolling with Beethoven presents only one real hazard: not hearing what's going on around you. "You can't drive with them very loud or you won't hear other car horns," says German fashion stylist Gisela Spiegelburg.

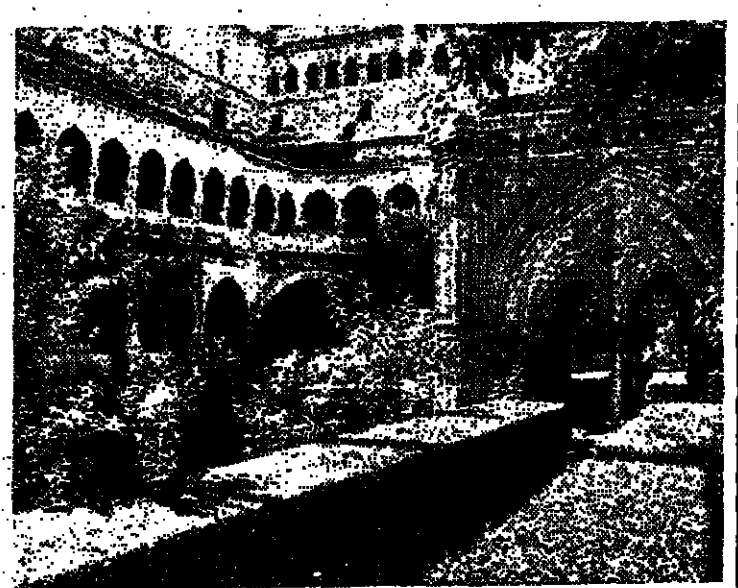
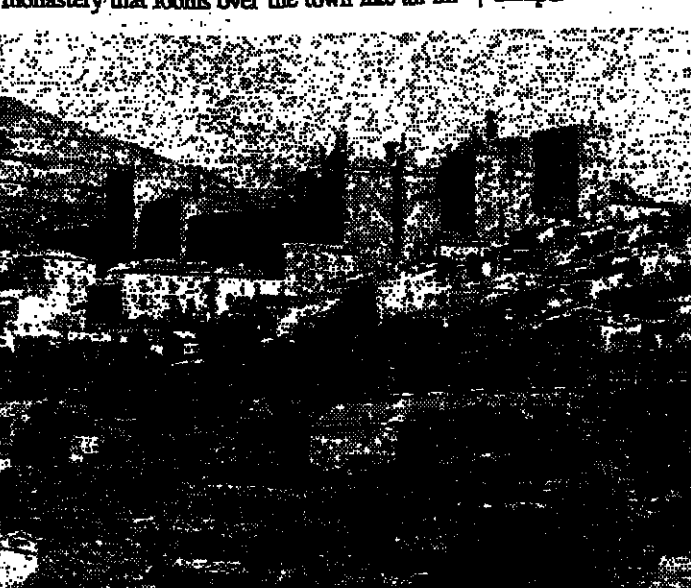
Ironically, Michel Sardou's song "K.T." (pronounced "cas-sette" for non-French-speaking

punsters) about the loneliness of a boy with his cassette player is itself not available on tape yet. Considering the quality of reproduction the Walkman gives, it may not be ironic that many celebrities toting them are also connected to the music business, from disco owners Jean Castell and Regine to the Bee Gees and Paul McCartney. (Bouchony says his customers include opera stars and classical musicians, as well as kids.)

Besides being practical for opera stars to bone up on librettos, there are rockers like Elkin Martins of the group Noise who uses one in boulevard Saint Germain cafes to meet girls.

"It's like being in a movie," says model Carol Michelson-Vergos. "You can walk around the streets and create different moods." Listening to Beethoven's latest, the soundtrack from "The Rose," the model admits to being "hooked" to her Walkman. Often her year-old son Craig is, too, so the two can "share the experience."

American model Dorie Denbigh was an early fan — she used a Walkman as a prop in a fashion layout months ago — but now her enthusiasm is fading. "At first I thought they were wonderful — they have a really good sound — but now it gives me the creeps watching everyone run around with them. They are not in this world. You can't hear anything else but the music with the earphones on. Weird."



Left: the town of Guadalupe. Right: a Mudéjar cloister, showing distinctive Moorish architectural influences.

The Superb Food of the Auvergne Region

by Peter Graham

FIGEAC, France — Dishes with names like *fausse, poutin, truffade, estofinado, farinette* may sound outlandish to the Parisian — for they are scarcely ever encountered in the capital.

They are specialties of the southern Auvergne or, more specifically, of the Châtaigneraie (literally, the chestnut grove), where the *departement* of the Cantal meets the old provinces of the Rouergue and the Quercy. It is an area that, to use Guide Michelin jargon, is "worthy of a detour" if not "a special journey."

Nearby are the majestic extinct volcanoes of the Puy Mary complex and, at Conques, one of France's finest Romanesque churches. The Châtaigneraie itself consists of rolling farmland bisected by densely wooded gorges. It is bordered to the south by the bucolic upper reaches of the River Lot and contains a host of unspoiled villages and small towns.

Partly because the Châtaigneraie has remained a tourist backwater, local culinary traditions — and an unusually modest idea of what constitutes a fair price for their enjoyment — have been preserved in its many restaurants.

There's a particularly good one in Saint-Julien-de-Piégny, on the N 122 road between Aurillac and Decazeville, where the Cafe-Tabac owned by the Fey family (it's the only one in the village) serves a hearty set lunch on Sundays (simpler meals on other days; booking ahead is essential for Sunday — tel: 65/43.02.70). Don't expect sophistication: The cafe has one of the few surviving, unimpaired by Augustan or even untreated chestnut floors, dim lighting and oilskin-covered tables, seating over 100, in three rooms. Seated before a liter bottle of very drinkable *vin ordinaire* and a humked delicious local rye bread, you will be served course after course of unannounced tasty food.

A recent visit yielded (for 37 francs, or \$91): soup, mountain ham, *fausse* (also known as *falette*, breast of veal stuffed with Swiss chard tops, eggs, mince, parsley, nutmeg, bread crumbs and garlic), fried trout with garlic and parsley, superbly tender roast lamb, Cantal cheese and floating islands with *fausse* (a cake halfway between sponge and brioche).

Another family affair is the Auberge de Conques near Boisset, the restaurant of the Causse family, a few kilometers from the charming little town of Maurs; but it is of altogether a different class. The beautifully furnished Auberge stands proudly on a hill overlooking a valley, protected by towering oaks and pines, a yew tree and a pair of peacocks. Adjoining it is the farm that supplies all its produce (except red meat).

The Auberge de Conques belongs to the category of *fermes auvergnaises*, which means that meals (about 70 francs) and/or rooms (7 only) must be booked in advance (tel: 71/62.14.32). This means you can order specialties such as *fausse*, *poutin* (a kind of savory cake made of bacon,



The Puech family at the Hotel Beausejour in Calvinet, near Aurillac.

flour, milk, eggs, onion, parsley, Swiss chard tops and prunes), *truffade* (sliced potatoes browned in a pan with garlic and unmaturo Cantal cheese) and, in November, *estofinado*.

This last dish is made from stockfish, dried haddock imported from Scandinavia. It is not, as most cookery writers erroneously assume, salted, but is dried until it becomes as hard as a log (*stock* in Swedish), requiring several days' soaking before use. Quite how, when or why stockfish established itself in this region is a mystery that has never been satisfactorily explained. Clearly, though, such an easily preserved commodity was ideal for a poor and relatively cut-off region. *Estofinado*, like the Nicot *estocafada*, relies on easily available, inexpensive ingredients: eggs, cream, garlic, potatoes and walnut oil, as well as the fish.

Another example of how banal ingredients can be transformed into something delicious is *farinette* or *olette* (*poor man's omelet*): A mere egg per person, mixed with flour, milk and a spoonful of cream and fried in lard produces a featherlight cross between a pancake and an omelet. It can be had (on order) at the pleasant Hotel Beausejour, in the village of Calvinet, between Aurillac and Conques.

But the establishment has far more strings to its bow than *farinette*. Patron Marcel Puech is an expert *charcutier*, and his delicious *pates*, *frisons*, dried sausages and mountain hams naturally find their way into the restaurant from his adjoining shop. His wife, Yvonne, likes nothing better than bottling the local *ceps* mushrooms or rolling out puff pastry according to a jealously guarded recipe handed down by her mother, who used to cater for the local bourgeoisie.

And their son, 27-year-old Louis-Bernard (Loulou for short), combines the traditional skills of his parents with a very thorough training as a cook: After graduating from the Ecole Hoteliere, he worked with two fine chefs, Lucien Vanel in Toulouse (two stars in Michelin), and Claude Peyrot at Le Vivarais in Paris (three stars). At that point, Bernard's father opined that he had "been on holiday long enough" and summoned him back to the family business.

The gastronomic result is a unique blend of local tradition and inventive *cuisine au marche* (dishes based on what is available at market) of the very highest quality. The Quercy part of the tradition shows in dishes like *cou d'oe farci a l'oseille* (stuffed goose neck with sorrel), *fricasse de ceps* and *confit de canard* (duck preserve).

Specifically from the Cantal and Rouergue are *tripoux* (packets of boned sheep's feet and veal tripe), which go perfectly with the earthy Rouergat wine, Marcellac and a superb *salmis de canard* (duck stewed in its own blood with various secret ingredients passed down by grandmother Louise). Bernard's own creations are too numerous to list; he is particularly fond of fish: sole with *ceps* or *mousse de brochet*, pike with crayfish. Many desserts include homemade ice cream, often using chestnuts or raspberries.

The sumptuous set menu on Sunday — hors d'oeuvres, entree, main course, cheese and dessert — costs 50 francs, a price so absurdly low for the quality (judging a Michelin star) that it is "worthy of a considerable detour." And if you're unlucky enough not to be able to get to Calvinet, Marcel Puech will send you his *charcuterie* anywhere in France (tel: 71/49.91.68).

Festival

Flanders Offering 12 Centuries of Music

by Mavis Airey

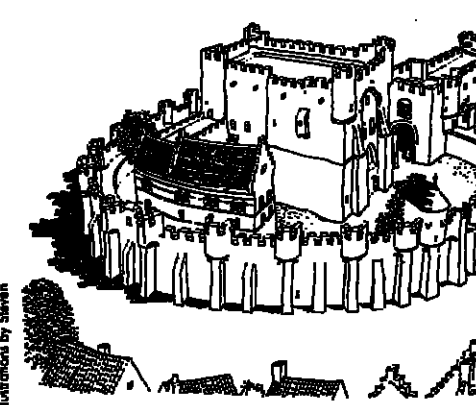
BRUSSELS — "I am convinced that one day our dear Flanders will be very proud of her artists," said the great 17th-century Flemish painter Peter Paul Rubens. It's a conviction that the Festival of Flanders has taken especially to heart this year. In honor of the 150th anniversary of Belgian independence, it has laid special emphasis on "the traditions, influence and glory of Flanders as a land of artists and musicians."

One of the longest and most varied of Europe's major festivals, it brings leading musicians and dancers to Brussels and the principal Flemish cities in the summer and reaches its peak in September.

The big symphony orchestras are regular visitors. There are 10 this year, including the London Symphony Orchestra under Claudio Abbado, the New York Philharmonic under Zubin Mehta, the Orchestre de Paris under Daniel Barenboim and the Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra under Bernard Haitink.

There's also an impressive program of chamber music (including the Amadeus Quartet and the Academy of Saint-Martin-in-the-Fields). Jesse Norman and Janet Baker are among the big names giving solo recitals. In opera, there's the production of Verdi's "Falstaff," Handel's "Semele" and choral concerts — including the rarely heard Berlioz "Te Deum."

From its start in 1958, the Festival of Flanders has made a virtue of necessity and underlined the links between the country's rich architectural, artistic and musical heritage. As Nora Van Dessel, artistic director of the Ghent and Brussels festivals, puts it: "We may not have many good concert halls in Belgium, but we are blessed with some gorgeous old buildings." Every year about a hundred early music concerts are held in some of Belgium's most magnificent cathedrals, churches and civic buildings.



Festival sites drawn by Belgian artist Steven: From left, Ghent's Castle of the Counts, Vlierbeek, Poeka Castle.

This year, as part of the independence celebrations, they're taking this practice one step further. "Flandria Illustrata" is a special series of 37 concerts covering 12 centuries of music and history, in which locations have been chosen to show the best in Flemish architecture, sculpture, painting and tapestry. The music played sticks as closely as possible to the time and place where it was created.

Many of the specialist groups performing make a feature of using original instruments and playing techniques. The name "Flandria Illustrata" comes from the 17th-century survey of Flanders by Anthony Sanderus, illustrated with exquisite engravings. In the special book accompanying the series, the contemporary Belgian artist Steven illustrates each of the concert locations in the same style, and there are descriptions of the buildings and their treasures.

The series starts on Aug. 31 with songs of the troubadours in the medieval castle of Beersel, not far from Brussels; but the most ancient music will be played in Ghent at the majestic Saint Basil's Abbey, site of the church where Charlemagne's biographer Einhard was once prelate.

On Sept. 24, the Huelgas Ensemble will play music from the Carolingian Renaissance to the 14th century, when the abbey was at the zenith of its influence. The next day, they will give a similar concert in Ghent's imposing Castle of the Counts, the 12th-century stronghold where the counts of Flanders held court when Ghent was a great trading capital of Europe.

Lovers of Rubens will be able to sit in his house in Antwerp on Sept. 14 listening to the kind of music he was probably familiar with, and lovers of the unusual have a treat too: On Sept. 17 Musica Antiqua Cologne will be giving what may well be the first ever performance since the 16th century of "La Vanita del Mondo," by Pietro Torri, Chapel Master at Brussels Cathedral.

One of the delights of the concerts will be the chance to see buildings not normally open to

the public. Those attending the baroque recital on Sept. 19 at Horst Castle in Saint-Pater-Rhode will see the place just as it was 300 years ago — it's been unoccupied since then.

Brussels' Palace of the Academies isn't normally open to the public either. It was built for the Prince of Orange when Belgium was part of the Low Countries, and the Kuiken brothers, leaders in their field, will be playing sonatas and trios by Beethoven, Weber and other early 19th-century composers there on Sept. 15 and 16, using the original 19th-century instruments.

The most modern concert will be Messiaen played amid the Magrius, Delvaux and Bacons of Ghent's Museum of Contemporary Art.

In addition to all the classical music, there's the Royal Flemish Ballet and Ballet Theatre Francais and the Twyla Tharp Dance Foundation of New York. There's also jazz, folk and pop music and "Klapstuk '80" ("our attempt at a Fringe," says Van Dessel) — a week of contemporary music and theater organized in conjunction with students from Leuven (Louvain) University.

The festival organizers say they try to offer something for everyone. By paying a flat fee (400 Belgian francs, or \$14, for the whole day, 300 francs for the evening), spectators have a choice of 20-odd events from Handel's "Messiah" to Dutch folk music, Polish mime or jazz.

"It's a way of introducing people to all kinds of music," says Van Dessel. "People are drawn by one thing, then they go to another concert and find themselves staying for others, going to a jazz concert for the first time in their lives. It's not so much that any one thing is outstanding — though the overall quality is good — it's the cumulative effect."

Information and booking for the Festival of Flanders from the Flemish radio and television network: BRT-Omnipresence, A. Reyerslaan 52, 1040 Brussels, tel: 737.31.11.

International datebook

AUSTRIA
SALZBURG: To Aug. 31: Festival (tel: 0622/42541). Includes: Aug. 30: Vienna Philharmonic, Karl Böhm conductor, Maurizio Pollini piano (Mozart).

VIENNA, Musical Summer in Vienna (tel: 42800) — Aug. 31: Knecht Quartet (Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert).
"Staatsoper" Theater (tel: 222/324.2655) — Includes: Sept. 2 and 5: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart). Sept. 3: "Rigoletto" (Verdi). Sept. 6: "Salome" (Strauss).

BERLIN
BRUSSELS: To Nov. 13: Flanders Festival (02/512.85.54). Includes: Sept. 3: Berlin Radio and Orchestra Choir, Heinz Roegner conductor (Schubert, Bruckner). Sept. 8: Orchestra of Paris.

COLOGNE
COLOGNE: To Sept. 13: Festival of Music (tel: 222/324.2655). Includes: Sept. 3: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart). Sept. 3: "Rigoletto" (Verdi). Sept. 6: "Salome" (Strauss).

FINLAND
HELSINKI: To Sept. 13: Helsinki Festival (tel: 63.39.37). Includes: Aug. 30: Vilnius Chamber Orchestra, Saulius Sondeckis conductor, Moscow Trio.

FRANCE
PARIS: To Sept. 7: Festival de la Chaise (tel: 328.37.51 or 693.61.77). Includes: Aug. 30: Sviatoslav Richter piano, Sept. 4: Georges Cziffra piano (Chopin, Liszt, Schumann). Sept. 5: Hungarian Philharmonic, Thomas Hungar conductor, Ivry Gitis violin, Spanish Symphony (Ravel). Sept. 6: Hungarian Philharmonic, Hungary conductor, Jean-Philippe Collard piano, "Concerts of Ravel."

GERMANY
MUNICH: To Sept. 7: Festival de la Chaise (tel: 328.37.51 or 693.61.77). Includes: Aug. 30: Sviatoslav Richter piano, Sept. 4: Georges Cziffra piano (Chopin, Liszt, Schumann). Sept. 5: Hungarian Philharmonic, Thomas Hungar conductor, Ivry Gitis violin, Spanish Symphony (Ravel). Sept. 6: Hungarian Philharmonic, Hungary conductor, Jean-Philippe Collard piano, "Concerts of Ravel."

ITALY
MILAN: To Sept. 7: Festival de la Chaise (tel: 328.37.51 or 693.61.77). Includes: Aug. 30: Sviatoslav Richter piano, Sept. 4: Georges Cziffra piano (Chopin, Liszt, Schumann). Sept. 5: Hungarian Philharmonic, Thomas Hungar conductor, Ivry Gitis violin, Spanish Symphony (Ravel). Sept. 6: Hungarian Philharmonic, Hungary conductor, Jean-Philippe Collard piano, "Concerts of Ravel."

NETHERLANDS
AMSTERDAM: To Sept. 7: Festival de la Chaise (tel: 328.37.51 or 693.61.77). Includes: Aug. 30: Sviatoslav Richter piano, Sept. 4: Georges Cziffra piano (Chopin, Liszt, Schumann). Sept. 5: Hungarian Philharmonic, Thomas Hungar conductor, Ivry Gitis violin, Spanish Symphony (Ravel). Sept. 6: Hungarian Philharmonic, Hungary conductor, Jean-Philippe Collard piano, "Concerts of Ravel."

SCOTLAND
EDINBURGH: To Sept. 6: International Festival (tel: 666.40.01). Includes: Aug. 30: Theatre Compagnie "The Passion," Sept. 2: Scottish Ballet "Vesperi," Sept. 4: Scottish Ballet "Vesperi," Sept. 5: Scottish Ballet "Tales of Hoffmann," Sept. 5 and 6: London Symphony Orchestra, Andre Previn conductor, Claudio Abbado conductors (Berlioz, Mendelssohn, Debussy, Ravel). Sept. 6: National Theater "Watch on the Rhine."

SPAIN
MADRID: Plaza de Toros las Ventas — Aug. 31: Madrid Opera, "Carmen" (Bizet).
BARCELONA: Open Air Greek Theater (tel: Tourist Office 222.11.35). To Aug. 31: "Las Biscaneras" (Burrhead), "Misterio Bulo" (Dario Fo).

SWEDEN
STOCKHOLM: Swedish Championships in Modern Pentathlon — Aug. 29-Sept. 2: Competition fencing, riding, shooting, running and swimming (tel: 10.78.08).
"Drottningholm Court Theatre" (tel: 759.04.06). To Aug. 30: "The Royal Opera and Ballet 'The Fishermen' (Kraus).

SWITZERLAND
BASEL: Kunstmuseum (tel: 061/22.08.28) — To Sept. 14: "Casper Wolf," painter of Romantic period.
GENEVA: Grand Casino (tel: 21.40.02) — John McLaughlin and Christian Escudé, guest stars L. Shankar, Z. Huerfano.

UNITED STATES
NEW YORK: To Sept. 7: Festival de la Chaise (tel: 328.37.51 or 693.61.77). Includes: Aug. 30: Sviatoslav Richter piano, Sept. 4: Georges Cziffra piano (Chopin, Liszt, Schumann). Sept. 5: Hungarian Philharmonic, Thomas Hungar conductor, Ivry Gitis violin, Spanish Symphony (Ravel). Sept. 6: Hungarian Philharmonic, Hungary conductor, Jean-Philippe Collard piano, "Concerts of Ravel."

WEST GERMANY
BERLIN: Theater des Westens (tel: 312.10.22) — Sept. 1-2: Moscow Chamber Opera, A. Levin/W. Agonzky conductors (Stravinsky).
"Deutsche Oper" (tel: 341.44.49) — Sept. 2-6: New York City Ballet (Stravinsky/Balanchine).
"Philharmonie" (tel: 26.92.51) — Sept. 6-7: New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Zubin Mehta conductor (Dvorak, Stravinsky, Brahms, Mahler).
COLOGNE: "Musica der Stadt" (tel: 221.23.97) — Through Sept. 28: "Andy Warhol," photo exhibition.

HAMBURG, Staatsoper (tel: 540.35.15.55). Includes: Sept. 1, 3, 5: "Tosca" (Puccini). Sept. 2: "Salome" (Strauss). Sept. 6: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart).

HOFENSTEIN, near Reutlingen, Farmhouse Museum (tel: 07387/770). To Oct. 1, Wed., and weekends 2-5 p.m.

TRIER, Flower Festival, Nells Park — Aug. 30 and 31: concerts, parades.

STOCKHOLM, Drottningholm Court Theatre (tel: 759.04.06) — Aug. 30, Sept. 1 and 6: "The Fishermen" (Kraus).

OSLO, Norwegian National Gallery (tel: 20.04.04) — Aug. 30-Oct. 12: "Thomas George" exhibition.

MONTE CARLO, — Salle des Etoiles (tel: 553.82.10) — Sept. 1-7: Spectacle "La Vie en Rose" with Julie Rogers.

NORWAY
OSLO, Norwegian National Gallery (tel: 20.04.04) — Aug. 30-Oct. 12: "Thomas George" exhibition.

SWEDEN
STOCKHOLM, Drottningholm Court Theatre (tel: 759.04.06) — Aug. 30, Sept. 1 and 6: "The Fishermen" (Kraus).

WEST GERMANY
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Travel

Take a Real Flyer at Mentmore Towers

by Sandra Selmans

C HEDDINGTON, England — So you've seen the gardens at St. Augustine? The roocco ceilings at Woburn Abbey? The Rembrandts at Chatsworth? And you're looking for a stately home with a difference?

Well, now you can "fly" at Mentmore Towers, the former Rothschild home that is now the British capital of the World Government of the Age of Enlightenment. Built in 1855 for Baron Meyer de Rothschild by Joseph Paxton, architect of the Crystal Palace, Mentmore became the home of the Earls of Rosebery (including one Prime Minister) until 1978, when death duties forced the heirs to put it on the auction block.

In what was billed as the "sale of the century," Sotheby's unloaded the contents for a staggering \$15 million to museums and private collectors. The 100-room house plus 85 acres went for the most modest sum of \$300,000 — to His Holiness Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, the Indian guru who introduced the Beatles to Transcendental Meditation.

Maharishi himself lives in Switzerland, but about 80 of his followers have taken up residence in Mentmore, where they study and promote TM. Since April, when the house was opened to the public for the first time, the clean-shaven, pasty-skinned and imperturbable young men/women followers live in marginally less magnificent quarters (in Kent) have been in-

producing blue-haired ladies and their husbands to Mentmore and TM. Tour guides include the government's 10 ministers, whose departments are Health and Immortality, and All Possibilities.

The house, now equal parts Italian palazzo, French Versailles and Maharishi in decor, functions on a noticeably different plane of consciousness from your average stately home. Mingled scents of curry and fudge (the latter a fund-raising gimmick) fill the air; gaudy portraits of Maharishi, wreathed in silk flowers, hang over many of the handsome antique fireplaces, including a black-and-white marble chimneypiece reputedly designed by Rubens. Nor do the guides confine themselves to matter-of-fact litany of names and dates; the iron-and-glass-roofed grand hall at sunset becomes "really sort of celestial," breathes Anthony Ellis, Open House administrator.

The meditators are trying to restore Mentmore, if not to its original splendor, at least to a reasonable facsimile. "The Historic Houses Association really likes us," says Peter Warburton, Minister of Information and Inspiration. (He deals with the press.)

Some of the rooms have been relined in pink and green silk, and carpets are being woven in matching colors. Happily, Mentmore and Maharishi share a fondness for gold (although the Rothschilds' is 24-carat), and gilt chairs designed for the Swiss headquarters have also been installed here. The 18th-century-style chairs blend in nicely, and only the snootiest tourist would notice that they are stamped with

"crowns of consciousness," the TM trademark.

One aspect of the interior decoration that few tourists see is the wall-to-wall mattresses in the former billiards hall, where residents now meditate six hours each day. It is here that the meditators do their much-publicized "flying," a kind of involuntary levitation that results, as their gold-dusted brochure puts it, "when brain wave coherence is maximum and awareness is in its simplest state." Takeoff hours are posted on the door: 9:30 a.m. weekdays and Sundays, 10 a.m. Saturdays.

No outsiders have been allowed to view the event, but the literature features photographs of cross-legged, airborne meditators above the caption: "The higher they go, the happier they become." The ultimate goal is to free-float, but "It's more like a hope than a hover," confesses Ellis. Although meditators sometimes collide in midair, he says, "it's very exhilarating."

Where servants once polished the Rothschild silver, meditators now operate a biochemistry laboratory where they measure the effect of TM on their blood and brain waves. They claim that studies have shown that TM not only improves one's intelligence, personality and creativity but helps fight colds. If it can also cure dry rot and rising damp, Maharishi might prove the savior of Britain's stately homes.

Mentmore Towers, about 50 miles northwest of London, is open to the public until Oct. 22, Wednesday and Sundays, 1-5 p.m.; in winter, it is open only on Sundays, 1-4 p.m. Admission is £1 for adults, 50 pence for children.



Mentmore Towers, the former Rothschild home, now a Maharishi Mahesh Yogi center.

A Rare Find: 'Photographs of the Tsar'

by Herbert Mitgang

NEW YORK — Of Count Leo Tolstoy, his countryman and fellow literary giant, Maxim Gorky, wrote: "He is like a god, not an Olympian, but the kind of Russian god who sits on a maple throne under a golden time tree, not very majestic but perhaps more cunning than other gods."

That observation is depicted in a remarkable color photograph of the author of "War and Peace" taken when he was 80, two years before his death in 1910. There he sits, looking more like an Old Testament patriarch than the man whom Nicholas II called Russia's "evil genius."

The photograph appears in a find: a book with an unusual publishing history that proves historical treasures can be unearthed in the most obvious places — such as the Library of Congress and the Royal Photographic Society in London. Called "Photographs of the Tsar," it includes the pioneering color photograph of Sergei Mikhailovich Prokudin-Gorskii. Edited with an introduction by Robert H. Allhouse, the book is published next month in the United States by the Dial Press.

Prokudin-Gorskii, born in 1863, was a pioneer in color photography. He was commissioned by the Tsar to take pictures of art and commerce and was given a special railway car that he could hitch onto any train in the Russian empire. He fled with most of his collection when the Revolution broke out in 1917 and died in Paris in 1943.

Mr. Allhouse, who teaches at Gannon University in Erie, Pa., saw a brief reference to the collection in a scholarly newsletter for Slavic studies. It had been acquired through the efforts of Mortimer Graves of the American Council of



Early color photograph of Count Leo Tolstoy in his garden, taken in 1908.

Learned Societies from the photographer's two sons in Paris. In 1948, the Rockefeller Foundation bought 1,600 plates for \$5,000, and they wound up, half-forgotten, in the prints and photographs division of the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. Professor Allhouse tracked down the photographer's descendants in Paris and obtained more information for the book, which includes views of imperial Russia and its people — peasants rather than aristocrats.

The Tolstoy photograph was not in the Library of Congress collection. On a trip to London last January, Joyce Johnson, executive editor at Dial, found the photographer's journals at the Royal Photographic Society. She came upon the unknown Tolstoy picture stuck in one journal. From this print the copy was made that appears in this historic set of photographs from a dead regime.

The Greeting's the Same at the Welcome

by Thurston Macauley

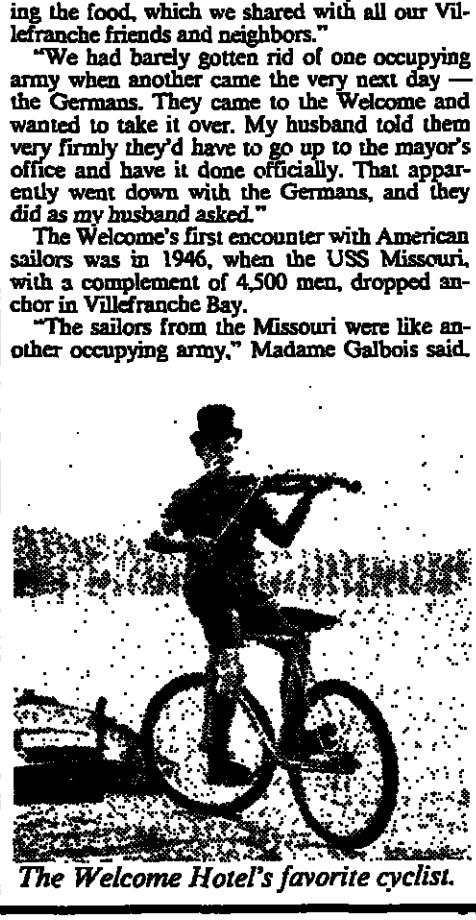
VILLEFRANCHE-SUR-MER, France — The bar of the Welcome Hotel hasn't changed much since Somerset Maugham drank here with sailors from the U.S. Mediterranean fleet. The atmosphere is about the same, and the view across the wide bay to Cap Ferrat is still as spectacular.

Madame Reine Galbois, widow of Guy Galbois, the genial *patron* of the Welcome from 1943 till his death in 1971, used to regale visitors with tales about Maugham, Winston Churchill and Noel Coward, who frequented the bar. She isn't around as often now — she recently turned over the management of the hotel to her son Gerard and his wife Françoise Sabathie — but one day did tell me the story of the hotel.

"My father bought the Welcome for us on Sept. 3, 1943," she said. "It was built around 1900 and had only three floors. We've added two more over the years."

Her father was a Greek from Istanbul whose three daughters all became Riviera *hotelieres*. He built the Provencal further up the hill in Villefranche, now run by Madame Duchateau, who also manages the Versailles, still higher on the main road from Nice to Menton. The third sister, Madame Costa, has a hotel in Menton.

"A week after we took over the Welcome, the Italian army moved in," she went on, "fortunately bringing plenty of food along since everything was very scarce here. Then we heard on the wireless of the Italian surrender, so I told the Italians in the Welcome, but said we'd heard it on Swiss radio. We actually heard it on the BBC. The Italians were eating a lunch of risotto at the time, and they left in a hurry, not finish-



The Welcome Hotel's favorite cyclist.

ing the food, which we shared with all our Villefranche friends and neighbors."

"We had barely gotten rid of one occupying army when another came the very next day — the Germans. They came to the Welcome and wanted to take it over. My husband told them very firmly they'd have to go up to the mayor's office and have it done officially. That apparently went down with the Germans, and they did as my husband asked."

The Welcome's first encounter with American sailors was in 1946, when the USS Missouri, with a complement of 4,500 men, dropped anchor in Villefranche Bay.

"The sailors from the Missouri were like another occupying army," Madame Galbois said.

"We were all working from 7 a.m. until midnight, feeding the sailors and serving drinks. After our chef finished cooking, he would go down to the bar and help open beer bottles."

In 1951, Villefranche became the home port of the flagship of the U.S. 6th Fleet, and many Navy wives from the USS Springfield either stayed at the Welcome or in nearby villas. Liberty launches constantly shuffled back and forth between the quay at the Welcome and the flagship in the bay. Bells rang and motors chugged into the early hours of the morning.

Villefranche is no longer the home port of the 6th Fleet's flagship — President Charles de Gaulle ended that in 1966 when he ordered U.S. forces to leave France — but American ships still come for occasional short stays.

"I'm glad the home port business is over," Madame Galbois said. "It was much too noisy and disturbed the sleep of our hotel guests. But we still get Americans coming who knew us in the home port days."

I've been staying at the Welcome off and on since 1948, when I was a correspondent in Vienna. At that time, we used to eat on the balcony of the upstairs dining room, and there were always street entertainers outside, among them a fire eater and a trick bicyclist who played a violin, smoked a cigar and wore a top hat as he rode back and forth along the quay.

A few months ago, a bicyclist was there again, doing his tricks. He wore a funny little flowered hat instead of a topper, and when he passed the bar around the tables, I asked him whether he had known the other man.

"C'est le même homme," the bicyclist said proudly. "C'est moi, monsieur!"

Like the bicyclist, the Welcome has weathered the years well.

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The art market

Ernst Beyeler: An Art Dealer's Art Dealer

by Souren Melikian

BASEL — Walking down the winding Baumleingasse between the provincial rooco facades of old Basel, one would hardly guess that a Matisse exhibition is lurking behind one of them. Not one poster is there to tell you. The sign reading "Galerie Beyeler" written in small letters could just as well be that of a tailor.

It is harder still to imagine that four of the Matisse left the Museum of Modern Art in New York last May to be hung here through Sept. 25. But they did. The famous "Baigneuse" showing a woman wading through blue water, is there. So is "Le Violon," that whimsical vision of an nude adolescent dreamily playing the violin to a boy sitting in the grass while two girls in white wrestle in the background.

The museum could hardly do less for the man who had lent it eight Picassos for the big New York retrospective, including the "Mandolin Player" of 1911, widely rated as one of the 10 great works of the Cubist school.

Such an unusual museum loan is the most telling symbol of Ernst Beyeler's achievement in the difficult art of selling modern masters. Yet, he would be the last to shout it on the rooftops. It takes some prodding to have him admit that he once sold 88 Klees at one go to Nordheim-Westphalen and 100 Giacomettis ("or so"), which are now in Zurich at the Kunsthaus Foundation. Adding one more to a long list of unorthodox attitudes, Beyeler cultivates understatement.

The ultimate in this line is the other current

exhibition of modern art in Basel in which he played a key part behind the scenes: "Sculptures in the 20th Century," a huge show of 20th-century sculpture from Rodin to Tinguely in which the monumental works are laid out in a landscape setting (until Sept. 14). Auguste Rodin, Henry Moore, Alberto Giacometti have temporarily become architectural features in Wenkenpark, Riehen, a Basel suburb, like Greek statues in a classical garden. Seen against a background of trees, Jean Dubuffet's "Elements of Contortionist Architecture," suddenly loses some of its garishness.

Beyeler's name is unobtrusively tucked away. In the catalog masthead he is briefly acknowledged among those responsible for "conception and selection." Attention is not drawn to the 23 pieces he lent, not to mention those owned by collectors who acquired pieces through him.

Beyeler's career is as atypical of the successful modern art dealer as his attitudes. He walked into the rooco house at 9 Baumleingasse in 1939 when he was a student, in answer to a request for help from Oskar Schloess, who did a little publishing and sold rare books and graphics. A German Jew who converted to Buddhism in 1930, Schloess had wanted to go to a monastery in Ceylon but lingered in Basel on his way there. The range of his knowledge in literature, art and religious history was a heavy drug to the Swiss student.

By 1945 Beyeler had bought up the gallery from his mentor's heirs and occasionally took down all the books from the shelves to put up a small exhibition of modern paintings. Exhibitions grew and books went out.

The tide of rising prices kept him going. In his

1953 exhibition characteristically called "Tableaux Français" — Impressionist paintings would not have meant all that much to a wide audience at the time — Beyeler sold Monet's "La Maison Bleue a Giverny," for 8,500 Swiss francs to a Basel doctor. Today, it would find an instant buyer at 400,000 francs.

The financial outburst of Impressionism, followed by the other great movements of the late 19th and 20th centuries, allowed Beyeler's generation to develop through self-financing. Beyeler still operates virtually without bank credit.

His indifference to accepted wisdom gave him a lead on his colleagues. "Take the advice of an old dealer," Kaganovich told him as he was about to buy "La Maison Bleue a Giverny," dated 1915. "Nobody wants these late Monets, especially not the Americans" (who at all times have been the main buyers of great Impressionists). Beyeler bought it anyway; he likes late works. (In 1977, he had the nerve to hold an exhibition called "Manet, Degas, Monet, Cezanne, Bonnard — Late Works.")

He is attracted by what he says is the visionary element in all great master late works: "They have gone to the end of their achievement. Now, they experiment. Like Degas, they don't care if a posture is clumsy. In their search for new things, they are only bothered about essentials."

In the old days, Beyeler's ability to recognize the sparkle that gives a master's work its extra value appealed to the equally independent-minded connoisseurs who have always existed in Switzerland. Beyeler's deepest regret is the virtual loss of that local clientele, priced out of

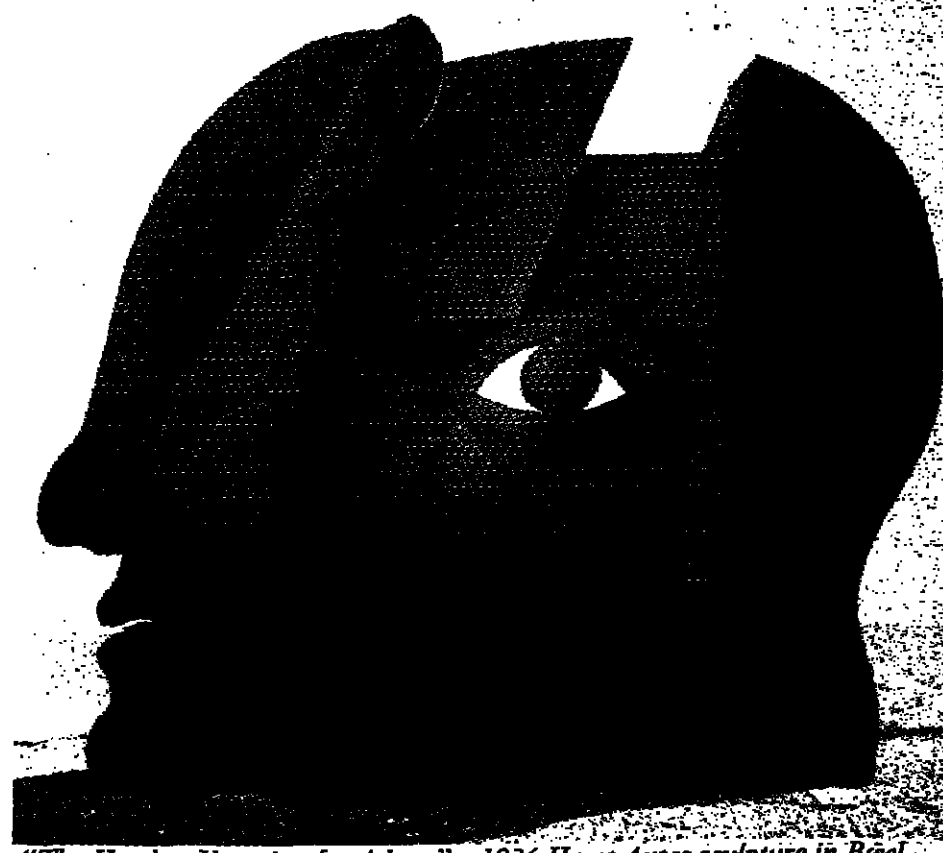
the market. Institutional buying is now the key factor, from the National Gallery in Washington, which recently acquired an important abstract "Improvisation 31" of 1913 by Kandinsky, to the Centre Beaubourg, which sent for an early Dali of 1932, "Anatomic."

Beyeler reckons that he has some 20 private collectors — "real collectors," he notes, "not just buyers" — who occasionally go in for works ranging from 100,000 to 1 or 1½ million Swiss francs. The problem is that the market has so little to offer. "Small size art of good quality, yes. But not big paintings."

Beyeler has not felt the recession that has been hitting most of the trade since Easter. With a huge business that has often made him the greatest spender at a single session in New York or London, generally disguised by the fact that he bids through others, Beyeler's clientele cuts across virtually all the buying strata of modern society — from the Karlsruhe Kunsthalle, which just bought a Modigliani stone head from him, to the passing young man of moderate means who can leave with a Matisse lithograph at 900 Swiss francs under his arm.

Beyeler objects to art fairs: "One shouldn't spread out works like towels; it is undignified for the artist, it destroys the aura. If they want to see art, they should make the effort and look for it." Yet he helps to back the annual Basel Modern Art Fair: "You have all the people who never go to a gallery because they are too shy, too poorly dressed, or just don't know how to find it."

He is not the sort given to scrutinizing the future: "The business is very simple. When you find a painting, you buy it; then you sell it." ■



"The Head or Yearning for Adam," a 1936 Horst Antes sculpture in Basel.

Braque at the Maeght Foundation

ST. PAUL DE VENCE, France — Georges Braque is an institution in a human institution in the heart of his surviving friends, an institution of art history as the inventor of Cubism and, finally, a French national institution canonized by Andre Malraux's keening rhetoric within the sacred precincts of the Louvre.

As a result, he has become a private, artistic and national saint. The prestige of the current exhibition at the Maeght Foundation, which continues until Sept. 30, is confirmed by the participation of members of the High Church of French Letters in the form of essays by (among others) poet Francis Ponge and by Jean Paulhan, a mystic, skeptic eminence among writers.

Braque's physical presence, as preserved in photographs, conveys a quality of solid thoughtfulness. His large, rocky face is serious and sensitive, well-proportioned, lined with experience, crowned with eternal snows. Braque, the man, looks like the ideal representation of a Frenchman, a man of regular habits, mobilized in 1914, seriously wounded in the head in 1915, a "Pere Tranquil" who withdrew to his Paris studio during the austere days of World War II and never once (as far as I can ascertain) went beyond the frontiers of his own land.

The son and grandson of house painters, Braque was born in Argenteuil on the outskirts of Paris in 1882. At the age of 18, he moved into the capital to complete his apprenticeship in the family trade. But he also took to painting (both father and grandfather were Sunday painters) and finally, with his parents' permission, began to devote himself exclusively to his art.

In his quiet, unspectacular way (quite the opposite of his close friend and twin in art, Picasso), Braque was going to be one of the most widely recognized innovative figures of his day. The present show

includes an important selection of his Cubist period, which marked Braque's entry into art history.

Innovators in art, however, are characterized by a peculiar Doppler effect. They come barreling down upon one out of the future, emitting a shrill and urgent tone. But once they have crossed our path, they recede into the past, the shrillness and the urgency vanish, and they acquire a brooding mellowness and run the risk of having been of historical importance. Their significant works acquire the characteristics of a relic, being venerable, indeed sacred, but devoid of actual life.

This is clearly one of the established approaches to art, and it is particularly favorable to trade since it seems to provide an objective criterion of value: One piece of the true cross is worth two threads of Veronica's cloth and the shinbones of five anchors. It is obviously the approach that impels travelers from all over the world to jostle their way through the Louvre, submit to the judgment of Mona Lisa's gaze and return home secretly persuaded of their mediocrity since they did not feel the ecstasy of esthetic revelation.

This is also the approach from which any artist deserves to be saved, whenever possible. The difficulty with Braque is that much of his work does not have the living immediacy that allows, say, Kandinsky's big symphonic compositions to come at the viewer like towering surf.

One is, of course, keenly and inescapably aware of the formal resourcefulness with which Braque made use of the diamond-cut perspective he worked out during his own adventure with Cubism. Throughout his career, his representation of a given space is both complex and intelligible. Typical of this is his billiard table (1945) viewed from a number of angles simultaneously and set behind two broad leaves that are only traced in out-



Georges Braque's "Marine a Voile Deployee," 1952.

line. In this sort of work, Braque remains a painter's painter, rather than Alain Kenna, when he made "Marienbad," became a director's director.

For those of us, however, who are not painters but are attracted by the living density of what is actually being said, Braque can often prove disappointing, though one can guess at the mystic intensity that many see in his art. The mystic venture is, in fact, the main venture in Braque's work, provided we allow the term to designate the durable human effort to seize the fleeting essence of the instant, its density, its immediacy, its synchronous multiplicity.

Many of the paintings are like traps built with immense sagacity, and the melancholic impact of deserted hotel rooms that sometimes emanates from them derives from the fact that what actually remains caught is not the instant but the in-

tellectual recollection of its passage. Still, this considerable and apparently frustrated effort seems to find justification in some of the less obviously ambitious paintings of the late 1950s ("La Plaine," "La Voile Deployee"), which successfully reconcile Braque's passionate pursuit of space and his love for the painted surface of his work.

— Michael Gibson

Basel's New Contemporary Art Museum

by Gail Mangold-Vine

BASEL — The new Museum fuer Gegenwartskunst (Museum of Contemporary Art), the first Swiss museum devoted exclusively to very modern art, sits amid a cluster of small 19th-century mills and factories along the banks of the Rhine, just minutes away from the Basel Art Museum that administers it.

Originally a paper factory, the Modern Art Museum was adapted and rebuilt by Basel architects Wilfried and Katharina Steib. They have wisely used visual interaction between the interior and exterior to give it an open feeling otherwise impossible within the limited space. Inside, one's glance is continuously drawn out again to the river, rooftops and shutters of the old houses that border the 12th-century canal below.

The museum now boasts a glass facade three stories high. Walkways, spanning a narrow canal, connect its two sides. To the left of the entrance, the glass panes reveal a large Alexander Calder mobile suspended inside. Next to it is a reception area, a two-story-high exhibition

hall with a balcony and a loftlike third floor. To the other side is the old factory building, adapted into more intimate, smaller rooms.

Inside to outside, up, down or across, there is a feeling of continuity between the different floors and two sides, accentuated by the use of sloping ramps, rounded walls, curving stairwells, industrial stone floors and the reflected light of high-tech halogen lamps.

Indirect roof lighting makes one think of Louis Kahn's Kimball Museum at Fort Worth, and the balcony suggests I.M. Pei's new wing of the National Gallery in Washington. But unlike these new museums, the architecture here is only a modified success: Everything flows but nothing soars.

There is none of the interaction between architecture and art that could have been so exhilarating here — and there is some exciting art on view. From the United States is Fred Sandback's elasticized cord delicately delineating space; Richard Serra's four lead sheets; a Richard Tuttle canvas, stained pale blue and shaped like a bow; Bill Bollinger's "Gray Cyclone Fence" (a 288 by 205 centimeter piece of exactly that), and Bill Beckley's big, three-panel photo

representation that uses a dripping faucet to play with our image-reality associations.

Englishmen Peter Hutchinson and Richard Long show, respectively, "Alphabet Series" — large, raised letters under which hang related images and texts — and 206 basalt stones, Joseph Beuys is represented by a number of pieces made from felt, red mittens, a plastic duck and bird's nest.

These are only part of the museum's fine selection (chosen predominantly from minimal, concept and narrative tendencies) and represent recent purchases of the Emanuel Hoffmann Foundation, to whose 223-work collection the museum has consecrated its first show. Major Scher, 84, who helped to finance the new museum, created the foundation in 1933 in memory of her first husband and has nurtured its first-rate collection of 20th-century paintings and sculpture.

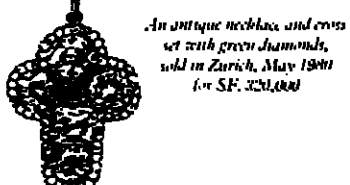
A second inaugural exhibit will feature works from the collection of Count Giuseppe Panza di Biumo, also involved in the planning of the museum. Ultimately, the museum will house works from his collection and from the Basel Art Museum as well as those now on view. ■

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Impressionist and Modern Drawings and Pictures

Thursday, October 23
Impressionist and Modern Watercolours, Drawings and Sculpture

Wednesday, October 29
Silver, Watches and Objects of Vertu

Thursday, October 30
Antique Jewels

Friday, October 31
19th Century European Paintings

Tuesday, November 4
European Porcelain

Wednesday, November 5 and Thursday, November 6
Chinese Ceramics and Works of Art

Saturday, November 15
Art Nouveau and Art Deco

Wednesday, November 19 and Thursday, November 20
Prints

Friday, November 21
Bronzes

Sale on the premises
Saturday, September 6
"Daunford" Old Brookville, Long Island, New York

At 219 East 67th Street, New York:
Tuesday, September 9
Tribal Art and Antiquities

Wednesday, September 10
Oriental Works of Art

Tuesday, September 16
Furniture and Decorative Arts

Wednesday, September 17
Jewellery

This calendar is provided in advance so that those wishing to attend the sales can make the necessary arrangements. Although care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the listings, Christie's cannot be responsible for changes, cancellations or additions in the schedules.

Christie's, 8 King Street, St. James's, London SW1Y 6QT.
Tel: (01) 839 9060 Telex: 916429 Telegrams: Christiart, London SW1

ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS

BERGGREEN & Cie.
70 Rue de l'Université, 75007 Paris. Tel.: 222.02.12.
AVIGDOR ARIKHA
Prints and Drawings
Until September 13

LONDON

MALL GALLERIES
The Mall, SW1
Paintings by George Large, Gaston Pierre Galey, Henry Cheffer and Fernand Lantoiné.
Mon.-Fri. 10-5, Sat. 10-1.
Until 8 Sept. Adm. Free.

The BURLINGTON
Fine Art and
Antique Dealers' FAIR
at the Royal Academy of Arts,
Piccadilly, London, England.
10 a.m. - 7 p.m. daily
9th - 17th September

FISCHER FINE ART
30, King St. St. James's, S.W.1.
Tel.: 01-839 3942.
HENRY MOORE
Recent Works
Bronzes, Drawings, Graphics
Until 1 August.
Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30; Sat. 10-12.30.

Unique Quilts, Naive Paintings,
Folk Art, and Americana at the
CRANE GALLERY
171A (1st Floor)
Sloane Street, London SW1
01 235 2464
Mon.-Fri. 10-5; Sat. 10-1.

ALWIN GALLERY
9-10 Grafton Street,
Bond Street, W.1.
01-499 0314.
London's Leading
Sculpture Gallery

LIFEVRE GALLERY
30 Bruton Street W1 - 01-493 1572/3
19th & 20th Century
Paintings & Watercolours
Mon.-Fri. 10-5.

MUSEE RODIN
77, rue de Varenne - PARIS 7th
FENOSA
Daily (except Tuesday) 10-12 and 2-6
June 11 - September 29

LE LOUVRE
DESIGNER'S SHOW
250
RENOWNED
ANTIQUA DEALERS
Open from Tuesday to Saturday
from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.
And until September 13
the exhibition
"THE DOG AND THE CAT
IN ART"
PARKING: ENTRANCE, 1 RUE DE MARENGO.

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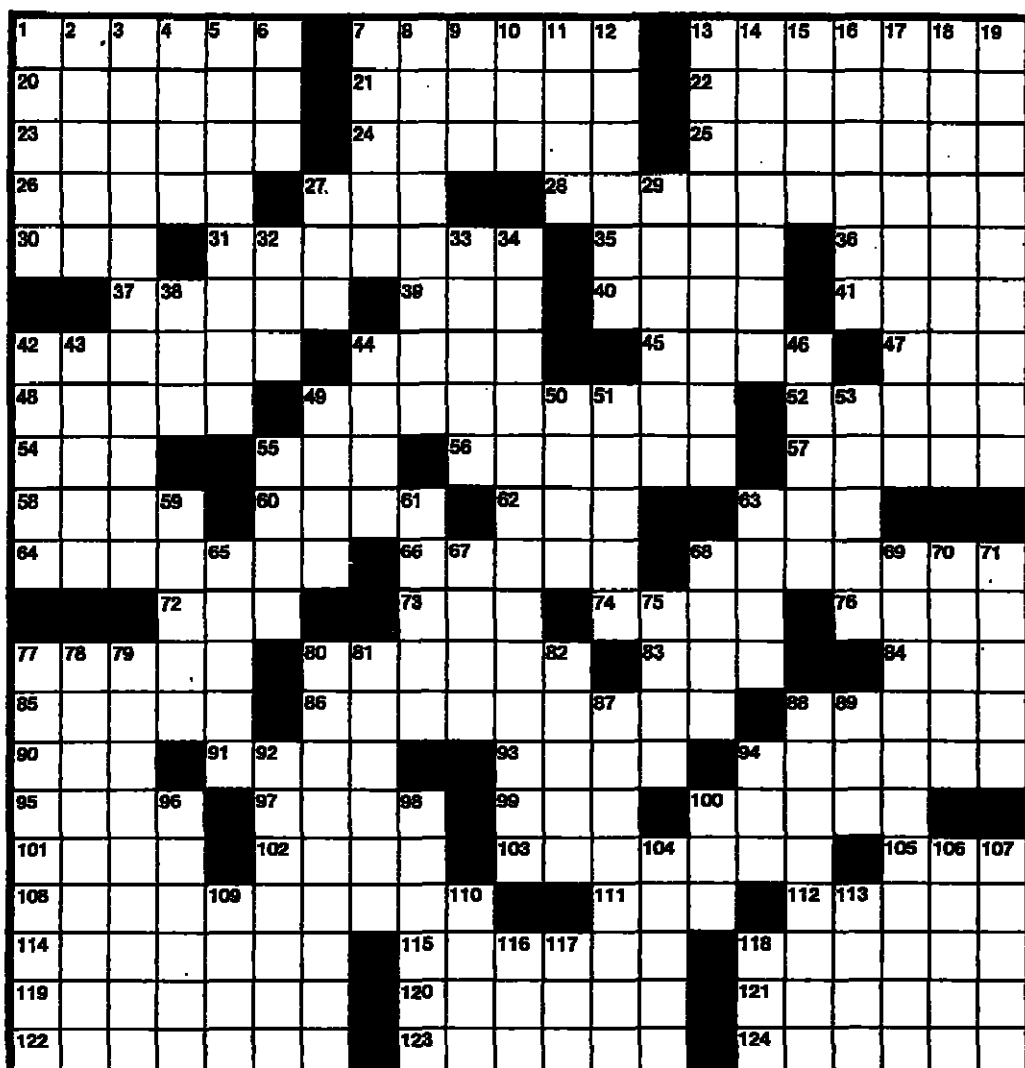
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19th & 20th Century
Paintings & Watercolours
Mon.-Fri. 10-5.

الحزب من النجف

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

High Spirits By Joy L. Wouk



ACROSS

1 Chorus in "The Green Pastures"
7 Volcanic emissions
13 Least attentive
20 Lark or eagle
21 Paid (up)
22 Hurdled
23 Assignations
24 River to Hecate Strait
25 Office, in Santander
26 Lace tag
27 "Balloons" author
28 Comic-strip pilot
30 Early car
31 P.S. 6 Man, e.g.
35 Press
36 Sommer
37 Po River city
38 Song syllable
40 Teller's place
41 "Mr. Republican"
42 Pigments for Gainsborough
44 Ann Ronell's command to a willow
45 Certain jockey's concern
47 Game, such as rounders
48 Lend
49 Crab shells
52 Ulithi, e.g.
54 Patriotic org.
55 Vedic sky dragon
56 Browning's "Duchess"
57 Poet St. John, 1960 Nobel
58 Rainbow goddess
60 Seat for Burger
62 Barbarian
63 "spacious skies"
64 Did some decorative stitching
66 Oar parts
68 Tybalt, to Juliet

ACROSS

72 Bergamot, e.g.
73 U.N. arm
74 Augury
76 Saarinen
77 Obitund
80 Mogadishu resident
83 Sting, in Soho
84 Muffler
85 Ouida
86 Becoming communicative
88 Mesta
90 D.C. agency under McIntyre
91 Occlude
93 Heller hero
94 Used a rosary
95 Pongo and wou-wou
97 "volat propriis" (Oregon motto)
98 Ass. in Tours
100 Flora and fauna
101 Ford's running mate: 1976
102 Moroccan district
103 Kentucky Derby winner: 1956
105 Game played with counters
108 Buccaneers' black banner
111 Aria area
112 G.I.'s "sky pilot"
114 Spanish philosopher: 1864-1936
115 Swatch
118 Christie's "The — of Chinneys": 1925
119 Covered with tin or steel
120 Creates a jam
121 Part of a rosebush's hip
122 Arranges beforehand
123 Kaufman quips
124 — prunes

DOWN

1 "Is Born"
2 Neighbor of Sverige
3 "haughty gallant," N. Rowe
4 Gaelic
5 Possessed of learning
6 Grade-to-be
7 British spa or college
8 Card
9 Paris-to-Remins dir.
10 Co., in Metz
11 Sawbucks
12 He wrote "The Native's Return": 1934

DOWN

13 Conversation writer
14 Donkeys on shipboard
15 "Two owls and —": E. Lear
16 Kind of aircraft
17 Reversible machine
18 Measures of set type
19 Vessel on the range
27 Implement for flights of fancy
28 Sultanic say-
32 Fleur-de-
34 Oppen creation

DOWN

38 Inspiration for Keats
42 Bedouin's goal, at times
43 Allure
44 Farm wagon
46 Poultry treat
48 Its capital as N'Djamena
50 Astrigent
51 Provocative love song
53 Pithy
55 Slayer of Eric IV
59 A quick bread
61 Region, to Byron
63 Choice
65 Sharpers
67 Buck heroine
68 Iodine source

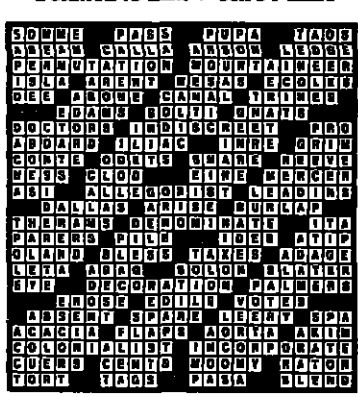
DOWN

69 Buffoon
70 "Any fool can make —": Thoreau
71 Eminent
75 Whittier's Miss Muller
77 Decathlon item
78 Satirist
79 Like plants of the carrot family
80 Grits and chitlins
81 Choosing
82 "— swell foop"
87 Campus group
88 Broad view
89 Erode
92 Snood

DOWN

94 Flan
96 Lagerlöf et al.
98 Mexican institution
100 Wheat, in Colmar
104 Abysses
106 Drama by S. Johnson
107 Apportioned
109 Time of "comfort and joy"
110 Foray
113 Yearn
116 Brooks
117 "— Love You," 1934 song
118 His Most Serene Highness: Fr. abbr.

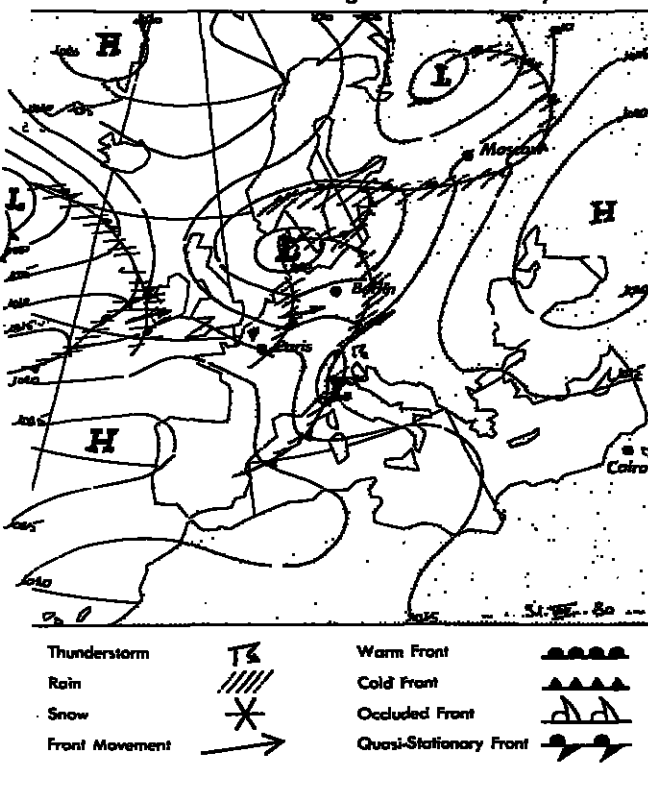
Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

ALGARVE	C	F	Fair	MADRID	C	F	Fair
AMSTERDAM	29	85	Foggy	MIAMI	31	88	Fair
ANKARA	27	81	Fair	MILAN	26	79	Fair
ATHENS	28	82	Fair	MONTREAL	20	68	Fair
BEIRUT	29	84	Fair	MOSCOW	14	57	Overcast
BERLIN	27	81	Fair	MUNICH	16	61	Overcast
BRUSSELS	27	81	Foggy	NEW YORK	22	72	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	27	81	Cloudy	NICE	29	84	Fair
BUDAPEST	27	81	Cloudy	OSLO	16	61	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	27	81	Cloudy	PARIS	18	64	Rain
COPENHAGEN	27	81	Overcast	PRAGUE	24	75	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	28	82	Fair	ROME	27	81	Fair
DUBLIN	18	64	Rain	STOCKHOLM	12	54	Fair
EDINBURGH	14	57	Rain	TORONTO	24	75	Cloudy
FLORENCE	29	84	Foggy	TEL AVIV	28	82	Foggy
FRANKFURT	27	81	Foggy	TOKYO	26	79	Overcast
GENEVA	27	81	Overcast	TUNIS	28	82	Cloudy
HELSINKI	16	61	Overcast	VIENNA	22	72	Foggy
HOUSTON	30	86	Fair	WARSAW	24	75	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	30	86	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	31	88	Foggy
LAS PALMAS	28	82	Fair	ZURICH	—	—	N.A.
LISBON	31	88	Fair				
LONDON	19	66	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	28	82	Fair				

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



Tanning Champion Says Baby Oil, Italian Ancestors Key to Success

OCEAN CITY, N.J., Aug. 29 (AP) — You may not have to be of Italian lineage to have a good suntan, but Terry Giovannozzo says it certainly helps.

Miss Giovannozzo, 23, of Villanova, Pa., walked off yesterday with the "world's best suntan" championship in the first Ocean City Miscellaneous Sun Tanning Tournament.

The bronzed high school physical education teacher said the tan required hours of application.

"The secret is baby oil and a lot of hours in the sun," she confided. "And being Italian is also a very big factor."

The contest, inspired by sun-worshipping Zerkon Harris in the "Doonesbury" comic strip, offered honors in 11 categories, some tan and some pale. The contest's official entry form especially welcomed "narcissists, egomaniacs and exhibitionists."

Among the winners were Kelly Buder, best left arm tan, and Wayne Horton, whitest knuckles. Bald Tony Scarlino won the "Golden Dome" award.

Jim Nawrocki, 14, of Hudson, Ohio, out-paled the competition in the "best under-all tan" category offered to entrants "who never leave their air-conditioned family room during the summer."

BOOKS

THE FALL OF FORTRESSES

A Personal Account of the Most Daring
— and Deadly — American Air Battles of World War II

By Elmer Bendiner. Putnam. Illustrated. 258 pp. \$11.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ELMER BENDINER'S "The Fall of Fortresses" — a memoir of navigating B-17 Flying Fortresses over Germany during World War II — could well have been as bitter and blackly humorous as Joseph Heller's "Catch-22." After all, the centerpiece of the book are two 1943 bombing raids on the ball-bearing factories of Schweinfurt, which can arguably be characterized as disastrous for the U.S. 8th Air Force. Owing to a combination of factors — among them, weather, an insufficient number of bombers, the lack of auxiliary air tanks, and the failure of U.S. intelligence and the success of its German counterpart — the two raids cost approximately 130 planes out of the 520 that set out on them and 1,150 of 5,300 crewmen, or a total loss of more than 20 percent.

Yet the two raids failed to cripple Germany's ball-bearing production, and there remains to this day some question whether bearings are even a critical industrial item in the first place. So, as Bendiner concludes, "Schweinfurt's ghosts" may be riding "with those of the Light Brigade at Balaclava — brave soldiers forever charging to their deaths in gallant absurdity."

"A Second Front"

But Bendiner's mood in "The Fall of Fortresses" does not match Yossarian's in "Catch-22." For one thing, he believes that on balance the air war was worth its sacrifices of human life. If the Allied bombing failed to "crater" the "German machine," and if it failed to vindicate the heirs of Billy Mitchell in their advocacy of strategic bombing, it did serve, in the words of Albert Speer, to open "a second front before the invasion of Europe" — that is, "the skies over Germany" — which in turn both relieved the pressure on Soviet military forces and helped the eventual land invasion by the Allies to succeed.

As for the moral dimension of the bombing offensive, which "some commentators," as Bendiner puts it, now speak of "as a 'children's crusade,'" Bendiner insists, "We were not children fired with a vision — our own or that of others." Instead, "We were merely young men accepting our times." And, "Hitler was real, and his victory had to be prevented."

Finally, Bendiner did not alto-

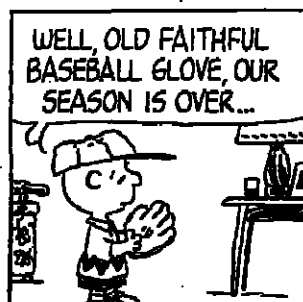
gether detest the experience of flying his 25 missions as a navigator of B-17s. Indeed, there were elements he rather enjoyed. Sure, he knew full well that Death himself was the 11th member of the crews he flew with. He had seen the scarlet streak along the fuselage of a neighboring plane that was the telltale sign that a gun-turret had been blown away and the gunner decapitated. He had seen dead men washed out of their turrets with a hose. And yet there was an exhilaration to being up there in the blue, isolated from the alarms of battle in the paradoxical silence of the dropping engines. "I exulted in that parade" of Flying Fortresses. "I confess this is an act of treason against the intellect." He sums it up, "But if one wants an intellectual view of war one must ask someone who has not seen it."

And yet he also given us that intellectual view of war. In fact, it is remarkable how he manages to combine in a single, nearly poetic, tone of voice, a view that combines the big picture with the personal one — how his narrative seamlessly encompasses the anecdotal and the historical, the strategic and the tactical, the thrill and the horror. It is especially remarkable to someone like me, who came of conscious age against the background of World War II and who therefore believed so absolutely in the Allied cause that there was no room at all for questions of moral conduct. The only facet of the imagination that the war appealed to was the romantic one, and for me, playing my war games, as for Bendiner at his entrance into the Air Force, "blood and death were leitmotifs in a very classy production number." It came as a shock to be told that there were finer moral issues raised by the war than the ones of defeat and victory, and that the Allies had violated them at Dresden and Hamburg (not to speak of Hiroshima and Nagasaki).

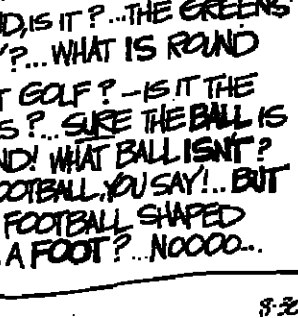
The beauty of "The Fall of Fortresses" then, is that without ever stunting the moral and strategic questions that came after, it confirms the romantic dimension of the war — even so far as assuring us that not only in our fantasies, but also in reality, was there a thrill to riding up there in the wild blue yonder alone and impervious to death. It makes us feel that thrill. It also makes us feel "the anonymity of war," "as terrible and profound as that of chessmen tumbled into a box when the game is over." And finally, the horror. "The Fall of Fortresses" is a shining accomplishment.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

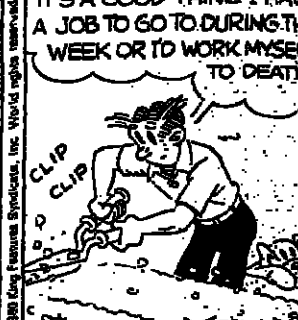
PEANUTS



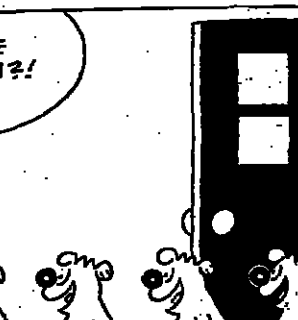
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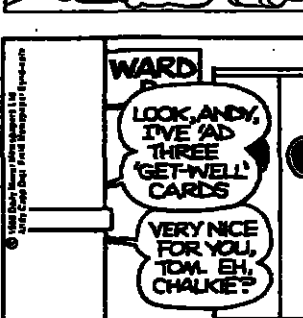
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BEETLE



BAILEY



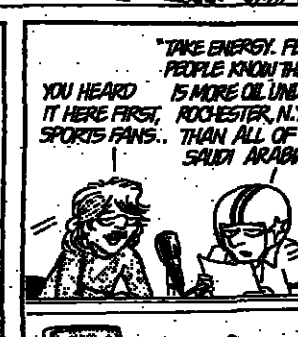
ANDY CAPP



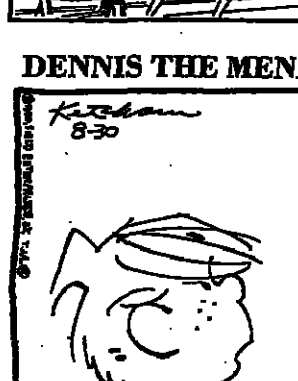
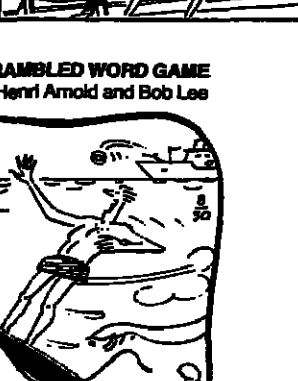
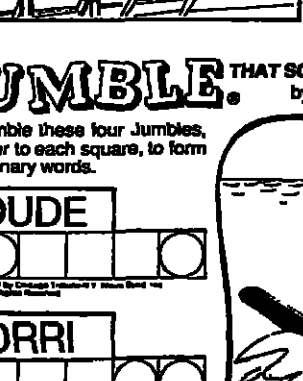
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SOUDE
GORRI
BROSAB
TIVNAY

ANSWER: MAN

Yesterday's Jumbles: CHEEK PAUSE INDICT ORPHAN

Answer: Could they keep the legs warm in winter-time? — KNEE "CAPS"

(Answers Monday)

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

DENNIS THE MENACE

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Answer: Could they keep the legs warm in winter-time? — KNEE "CAPS"

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